

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

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FIRST IN EVERYTHING

25,000 More Post-Dispatches Sold
in St. Louis every day than
there are homes in
the city

AVERAGE CIRCULATION
ENTIRE YEAR
1904

Sunday - - 225,837
Daily - - - 148,833

Biggest West of the
Mississippi

The only St. Louis Newspaper with the Associated
Press day dispatches.

The Police Department is to have a printing outfit.
The printer-police will be a new type in St.
Louis.

The women who wish to hunt are now taking out
licenses. But the men who have been hunted by
women don't care whether they are licensed or not.

If Rockefeller wishes to gain the sympathy of the
community, he will stop beginning his paragraphs in
Sunday school addresses with the words, "And right
here I want to say."

FOR THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

It is not likely that anything else in the history of the present year will surpass in interest or in final importance the chapters the Post-Dispatch presents from the recent history of the operations of the Standard Oil Trust and its "subsidiary" companies in Missouri.

It is a record from the evidence of witnesses before the Special Commissioner of the Missouri Supreme Court, showing the modern methods by which monopoly entrenches itself and develops its supremacy in the life of the State and the country at large, in spite of all laws made by the State and the United States to keep it within the bounds of reason and of fairness.

The proceedings begun before the Missouri Supreme Court by Attorney-General Hadley against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. and the Republic Oil Co. as a combination controlling the oil trade of the State, in violation of law, attracted little attention when he filed his information, with a view to voiding their charters and restraining them from doing business by their present methods.

The subsequent investigation, conducted during June and July in St. Louis and Kansas City, resulted in the publication of excerpts from the testimony as part of the regular routine of the day. Even in the incomplete form in which they appeared, these suggested the possibilities of developing, through the Missouri investigation, the whole "inside history" of the methods by which the Standard Oil Co. controls the country in spite of all attempts to limit it in its aggressions.

A review of this testimony as it was recorded up to the date of the adjournment of the investigation for the summer, shows that it has already developed a connected outline of the life history of the Standard Oil system during the opening years of the twentieth century in Missouri, in the West generally and at "No. 26 Broadway, New York."

There are times when the dramatic interest of this record seems to make it a part of the incredible and the impossible. The actual history of the success of the Standard Oil Co., however, in the most cold-blooded statement which could give general connection to the detached facts of its operations, seems impossible to impartial judgment in the narration because impartial judgment must hold that such a record ought to be impossible in fact. The bare facts seem incredible, because they ought not to be possible.

In giving the record to its readers the Post-Dispatch follows its own principle of publicity as the first of the effective remedies for whatever is most wrong in the life of the country.

It is not published as an appeal to prejudice. It may appear a sensational revelation of sworn evidence that a single man, operating through two or three men in a single building on Broadway, New York, can set in motion forces so vast that the law exercises no perceptible check upon them in such systematic violations of its plain terms as this evidence discloses as habitual. No matter how accustomed the reader may be to hearing of the disregard of law, it may be difficult to realize, without a sense of shock, the meaning of such a record as this, as it shows the habitual creation of a horde of corporations intended to serve as "blinds and buffers" for two or three men whose power exerted through the combination of such "blind and buffer" corporations, reveals itself as now operating above the law of Missouri, of every other State in the country and finally of the United States.

The manifest remedy in such a case is first publicity for the facts and then unemotional and steadfast insistence on the supremacy of law and the enforcement of justice.

It is said that a number of persons in an automobile in New York laughed as the machine tossed a boy in the air and killed him. This is incredulous. Are we to have an era of highly developed machinery and barbarism?

BATTLESHIPS NEEDED—FOR DANCES.

At last the secret of the insistent demand for more battleships is out. It is not that the country is menaced by war or that another nation is flouting a "big stick" in your Uncle Sam's face. Hearts, not lives, are the stake. Battleships are needed for ballrooms. The decks are to drip with blood—not to be drenched in blood.

If Capt. William Sheffield Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, can give a dance on board the battleship Missouri at Newport for a society

debutante, why should not other debutantes and other summer resorts demand "battleship dances"? The less fashionable resorts might be satisfied with dances on gunboats, but it is clear that the navy ought to be increased if the social prestige of the nation is to be maintained.

A piece of Russian Bread.—V. G. Simkhovitch, Russian writer, in the Political Science Quarterly, discussing "Russia's Struggle With Autocracy," ascribes the constant ravages of famine to Government tyranny and mismanagement. He quotes a correspondent of the Novoye Vremya, in Oct. 9, 1904: "A day or two ago I was shown a hard, black piece of mud; it was a piece of bread from the Krestetsk district. This bread was made of bark mixed with bran, the like of which is perhaps given to pigs in Western Europe. I looked at this bread and thought: This bread is from the devil. Would the Father give this black stone to His children, who pray for bread? This bread is from the devil, from the source of darkness and fear, from disbelief in the everlasting law of life, from disbelief in freedom." It was on the sustenance obtained from such bread that Russian peasants faced the hosts of Japan.

THE FOLLY OF THE RICH.

There is special cause for wonder in the revelations of the folly of the rich brought to light by the Post-Ahle blackmail case in New York. The evidence shows that wealthy men and women paid from \$500 to \$10,000 for books worth a few dollars, on the representation of the publishers that the books would contain information of only a selected few of the supposedly first families of the land. Part of the money was obtained through threats of unpleasant publications in a "society" journal, part by appeals to vanity and part by pleas for alleged newspaper men who wanted pocket money.

If the books were compiled by any recognized authority, capable of passing upon the qualifications of the first families, one might understand how vanity might impel persons with overweening social ambitions, though otherwise sensible, to pay the price of exclusive social distinction, but how successful men of capacity and standing could be induced by an appeal to vanity to pay for notices in books when the sole basis of the exclusive privilege is the willingness to pay the money, or by pleas for alleged newspaper men, when the pleas are themselves proof positive that they are not engaged in legitimate and honorable journalism, is beyond comprehension.

But there is ground for protest in the success of such schemes as that exposed in New York on the part of journalists of honor and integrity. These New York schemes are only two of many which have been operated in the name of journalism throughout the country. Representatives of associations purporting to be made up of newspaper writers or artists have preyed upon the business men of the country by asking subscriptions for books or exhibits for the benefit of "the boys" in the newspaper offices. Thousands of dollars have been collected for manifest "fakes" through the timid ty or the generosity of the men to whom the appeals have been made. The representations of the men who promote these enterprises reflect upon legitimate journalism and upon the workers of the profession, who never engage in schemes of this kind. Any man can enlighten himself as to the real character of projects of this kind by communicating with a reputable newspaper.

The life of a steam boiler ought to be a well-understood problem in naval construction. If the boilers of the Bennington were too old for safe use, there is no mystery in their explosion.

THE BUCKY O'NEIL REVIVAL.

With the Shakespeare revival still in progress in England, the nature study and open air movement in this country shows marked literary symptoms of a Bucky O'Neil revival this summer.

As a feature of life "in the open," the man of the Bucky O'Neil type is at one pole with the man of the Thoreau type at the other. He is familiar to readers of fiction as the quiet man with gentle manners and a "steely glint" in his eyes. His peculiar function is to appear suddenly at a crisis when the Berserker or "Holy Terror" has taken the town and is shooting it up.

At such a juncture, Bucky O'Neil is the deputy sheriff who gets the drop. His hand shows no tremor as he holds his revolver under the nose of the Holy Terror, or transgressor, the man who breaks all bounds and aspires to reach the absolutely unlimited.

With the revolver under his nose, the Holy Terror, or transgressor, looks Bucky O'Neil in the eye and detects the steely glint. This is enough, when it is reinforced by the drop. The man without a limit then discloses his limitations and ceases to aspire after absolutes.

All of this makes Bucky O'Neil seem admirable and under certain conditions indispensable. But it is the close of the play which explains the plot. In the close, the man who has always got the drop when it was indispensable, and used it with "nerve" unshaken by doubt, denies that the bullet has been molded to kill him, and with this denial still on his lips, drops, shot through the head, in front of his wife, as he is exhibiting his own nerve.

This is the end in that case and it has only been otherwise in the few cases when Bucky O'Neil has finally concluded that it is better to run an alibi farm than to keep on running for Sheriff.

The moral seems to be that whenever a quiet man discovers that he has a steely glint in his own eye, he should increase his life insurance and invest the proceeds of the sale of his firearms in extending the scope of his library.

Canada is to get rid of American silver and increase tariff rates on American goods. The Canadians are a little slow in learning from us, but they do learn.

THE ULT MATEM OF THE STOMACH.

The human stomach is the ultimate arbiter of political policies. In the history of nations it is a force above the forces of intellectual astuteness. Machiavellian diplomacy, reinforced by Krupp guns, held in reserve for emergencies, seems for while omnipotent, but its utility appears when the power of superior intellect and superior force is actually matched against an ultimatum of the human stomach.

There is still another stanza. If you are awake at the end of that old psalm, it's up to you to do one of two things—quit your meanness or see a doctor.

of the "civilized world," shuts out foreign food supplies in order to foster higher prices for the products of the country squires and agricultural barons, whose noble ancestry makes them "court-suitable."

As a result, the cable announces that beef is selling as high as 40 cents a pound, with other meats and food supplies proportionately high in German cities.

Whenever and wherever the class which uses political power to "foster and encourage" its own interest, begins to develop such results as this, toryism, if it is not wholly blind, begins to "see its finish."

It is the essence of toryism to use all political and all other power of which it is the trustee, to "foster and encourage" its own interests. The human intellect sees to incapable of holding it in continuous check. But what the human brain cannot do, the human stomach can and will. As against an empty public stomach, toryism goes down until it reaches the natural level of fraudulent selfishness.

The latest Kinpling poem, in honor of Lord Milner's work in South Africa, contains the following extraordinary lines:

"They that dig foundations deep,
Fit for realms to rise upon,
Little honor do they reap
Of their generation."

To comply with the demands of the meter, the last word must be sounded as if it were "gen-er-a-shon." Would any schoolboy do worse than this?

Admiral Evans has a great mind. He has discovered that the money squandered on needless battleships goes right back among the taxpayers. The Admiral should be at the head of the Treasury instead of honoring the navy. We shall need his financial acumen while the great canal is calling for all the money we can spare from war.

St. Louis is the only place on earth which has possessed a man so good that he carried cubes of sugar in his pocket to refresh any one with tired nerves whom he met. The Rev. Dr. Ford will be long lamented.

Another bather drowned in the Meramec. An silent argument for safe bathing beaches at this pleasure resort.

JUST A MINUTE
FOR
POST-DISPATCH
VERSE and HUMOR

BROKE.

"Imprisim, he was broke,"

Wrote Mr. Kipling

Of a striping

Whom he, with deft, artistic stroke,

Depicted, once upon a time,

In mildly pleasing rhyme.

"Broke!" What does Mr. Kipling

Expect of us? Does he

Believe that we are plastic

Enough to wax enthusiastic

Over his zero

Hero,

And that we

Could take kindly to a striping

Whose bank account is nix?

Rudyard! Has fancy played you tricks,

That thus your words come rippling,

Or have you, sir, been tipping?

"Broke?" 'Tis an ominous word,

And it is quite absurd

To look for praise,

These money-mad and money-getting days,

For one so palpably so far from clever.

Give us a song of a millionaire—

A song

That will float along

Like a perfume rare

In a dream,

In a golden stream,

Just as his riches flow along forever,

But of a hero who is broke—ah, never!

On Going to Sleep.

If you are sleepless, close your eyes and count one hundred slowly; if you are awake, then count another hundred. Your conscience must be troubling you or your nerves all to the bad if you are still wakeful at the end of the second hundred.

This is the practice and the belief of some. Other men have other methods of wooring sleep. William Wordsworth wrote:

A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by,
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas,
Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky—
I have thought of all by turns, and yet do lie
Sleepless.

Even such soporific thoughts as these sometimes fail to entice sleep—gentle sleep, "still last to come where it is wanted most"—but there is no reason to despair. Inducing sleep is only a species of self-hypnotism. Did you ever try the poetry method? Lay your tired old coco down on that soft, white pillow of yours of tonight, close your eyes and commence to repeat your favorite poem. If you have no favorite poem, learn mine—Shelley's "Mutability."

The flower that smiles today
Tomorrow dies;
All that we wish to stay
Tempt and then flies.
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright.

If that does not send you to dreamland, try the second stanza:

Virtue, how frail it is!
Friendship, how rare!
Love, how it sells poor bliss
For proud despair!
And we, though soon they fall,
Survive their joys, and all
Which ours we call.

There is still another stanza. If you are awake at the end of that old psalm, it's up to you to do one of two things—quit your meanness or see a doctor.

POST-DISPATCH RECORD OF PROGRESS

Seeing by Electric Wire—Forecast of the Jamestown Exposition—Prevention of Seasickness—Output of Iron, Steel and Coal—Advances in Invention and Discovery.

SOME REMARKABLE INVENTIONS.

Among remarkable recent inventions are the pneumatic, the topodict, the telemeter, the telephone car and the thermophile, which are described in full in the July number of the Strand Magazine. The pneumatic is an automobile especially designed for use on ice, but which can just as easily be used on land. It is worked by a propeller wheel run by a two and three-fourths horsepower electric motor, the propeller turning in the air and moving the carriage at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The topodict is a combination of a pantograph and telescope, by means of which any object can be drawn in correct perspective of any scene before him, even if he knows nothing of drawing. By means of the telemeter the exact distance of far-away objects can be measured and recorded. The "telephone-sail" is an apparatus by which a ship is automatically warned of submarine dangers. By the aid of the thermophile it is possible to furnish heat by means of a fine electric wire, which can be woven into rugs, blankets or cushions, and all that is required is a very small electric battery. The inventor claims for it that it will do away with the necessity of ever having fires, even in the coldest of weather.

TO PREVENT SEASICKNESS.

A London dentist named Whitemore is the inventor of a scheme for overcoming the motion of a vessel on the sea, which was recently given a trial on one of the boats making regular trips across the English Channel. Many of the world's most distinguished scientists and inventors have taken a trial at this problem without success, but the present inventor says it was never possible until electricity became available for the purpose. The boat designed by him is swinging and supported by four cords. By means of electric motors these cords are automatically operated to counteract the motion of the boat, in which it is said to be very successful.

SEEING BY TELEPHONE.

"How well you're looking this morning!" says the facetious man in telephone greeting to his friend, one-half miles away. Mr. J. B. Fowler of Oregon, has taken the rub out of this joke by inventing an apparatus by which images are magnified by a lens at one end of a telephone wire and are thrown upon a screen at the other end. Mr. Fowler invites his visitors to talk with his daughter. They place the telephone transmitter to the ear, apply the eye to an aperture in the telephone box and see the young woman in miniature speaking 5000 feet away. Mr. Fowler is preparing now to show a train in motion in his invention. He has no doubt of its commercial practicability, and declares that within a few years it will be in operation throughout the country. For some it may be a boomer. For others it will be a curse. Who has not telephoned when he wanted to avoid a face-to-face interview? What will frisky husbands "detained at the office" say to a machine that answers every question? What will suspicious wives do when the chips are off the night? Mr. Fowler may not be a public benefactor after all—"With the Procession," Everybody's Magazine for August.

FLYWHEEL INSURANCE.

Only one company, says a

SHEEP KING IS HERE

Patagonian, Owning Largest Flock in the World, Visits Pacific Coast.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The sheep king of the world, G. L. Waldron of Patagonia, is making a tour of the coast. Mr. Waldron is a principal owner in a company that has 750,000 sheep, and which has annually a wool output of 4,500,000 pounds. On the sheep range he has two packing houses, employing 500

men, and they prepare 70,000 sheep for the market each year.

In that far Southern land of Patagonia he owns a territory of 120,000 miles in extent, with a fringe of 20 miles on the coast. In addition he owns most of the Island of Tierra del Fuego, and 40,000 acres on the Falkland Islands.

"As the Poet Says."

From the Cleveland Leader.
"Funerals are the sweet lover of rural life. She reads poetry about it, and some day she is going to live in the country, she says. 'And this summer I am going to spend two weeks on the coast,' she says. 'I have heard that it will be to be awakened at dawn by the lusty voice of the chandler, proclaiming the morn.' It is healing rapidly.

MEMBER OF A ROYAL FAMILY

Endorses Peruna for the Climatic Diseases of Hot Weather

The Danger Attending Summer Colds—How to Avoid Them.

THE most dangerous cold of the whole year is that cold caught during the summer months.

The night may start in hot. A person goes to sleep without any covers. Before morning the weather turns cold. A severe cold is one of the ways.

There are thousands other ways in which a cold can be caught during the summer time besides exposure during sleep.

Neglected Colds Become Necrotic.

Perhaps the victim pays no attention to it. The cold becomes settled.

Such a cold is more apt to affect the lungs or kidneys than colds caught during the winter months.

Depressing Effect of Hot Weather.

The depressing influence of hot weather together with the cold, results in greater depression than when the system is invigorated by the cold, bracing weather of winter.

Therefore it is a recognized fact by many physicians that a summer cold is by far the most dangerous.

The Remedy That Cures.

The moral of this is that at the slightest appearance of a cold in summer, Peruna should be taken.

There should be no "left up" in the use of Peruna until the cold has entirely disappeared.

Learn by Experience of Others.

A great many people have discovered this fact through the expensive school of experience.

It is much better to be forewarned upon this subject.

Baron Vendenheim's Interesting Testimonial.

Baron J. M. Vendenheim, 125 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"For a long time, until I had congratulated myself upon having a perfectly sound pair of lungs.

"But I began to have little coughs and annoying colds that shook my faith in my breathing apparatus.

"This continued until I had lost health and strength to an alarming degree.

"Peruna cured me and restored my strength.

"You are at liberty to use my hearty endorsement of Peruna as a medicine and tonic for colds, coughs and as a tonic."

The Cause of Consumption Often a Common Cold.

Nine cases of consumption out of ten occur in the way.

People catch colds. The cold is not properly cured, and they quickly catch another one. This cold is usually followed by no treatment, or some treatment that is ineffectual and the cold continues.

We have testimonials from many people who have been given up to die of consumption, who claim to have been cured by Peruna.

We do not recommend Peruna as a consumption cure, but we do claim that it will prevent consumption if taken before the disease is thoroughly established.

Pe-ru-na Cannot Be Imitated.

Some thing may be successfully imitated, but Peruna cannot be. Everyone purchasing Peruna should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever taken Pe-ru-na, if you have ever taken any imitation, you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Peruna should beware.

Then they apply to a doctor, only to find that they are in the first stages of consumption.

At any time during the progress of the catarrah, from the first onset of the cold to its final settlement in the lungs, Peruna can be relied upon to check the progress of the catarrah.

Sometimes after a diagnosis of consumption has been made by competent physicians, Peruna has permanently cured.

We have testimonials from many people who have been given up to die of consumption, who claim to have been cured by Peruna.

We do not recommend Peruna as a consumption cure, but we do claim that it will prevent consumption if taken before the disease is thoroughly established.

This is notably true in the large cities, where altruistic Americanism has not been inculcated into cosmopolitan population, and where the cry of the children is lost in the roar of the daily noisy life of the metropolis.

The great manufacturing industries of America presented opportunities for employment, not only of the father, but of the mother and the child.

Employers, ever in keen competition and pursuing the "get-rich-quick" plan, opened their pits of cheap labor that would work long hours, installed machine labor with child labor, and the child became a pale-faced fragment of human mechanism.

Blames Child Labor for Poverty

"Child labor thus became an agency for the creation of poverty, because the competition of children, women and machine labor reduced the wages of men. In very many instances the wage earner was driven from the factories.

He was compelled to seek employment in the ranks of organized wage earners that would keep body and soul together.

Child labor also became not only a menace to the wage schedule and impoverished fathers who had families to support, but became a menace to the schools, according to the physical, mental, the moral development of the American race.

It imperiled the very future of our country, and it ruined the public schools, the great backbone of the nation. It pressed social decay.

The children of today are the fathers and the mothers of the future.

Their employment in factories at a pre-mature age would stifle their physical growth, but would strike at that intellectual advancement that is essential to good citizenship, to good motherhood and fatherhood.

Need Uniform Laws.

"There is great need of a uniform law governing child labor and compulsory education in every State. At present we have a diversity of laws. There is no uniformity on age limit, required number of weeks of attendance, presence of teacher and educational test.

"There is also a lack, in many States, of that great spirit of humanity and benevolence that should place children above the employment of juveniles wage earners in hazardous vocations.

"The number of children under the age of eight years should not exceed eight for any child under the age of 16. If eight hours are long enough for a man to work, it is certainly long enough for a child to work. In offices and lighter employment children should not be employed for over four hours.

"Employment should be prohibited for any girl under the age of 16 in any vocation where she is exposed to manual labor.

"The employment of minors at night should be absolutely prohibited.

"One of the disclosures recently made in Chicago by the school authorities, it is apparent that many adopted children that are sent to the various irresponsible home finding societies, are not properly looked after by this class of societies after they are placed with their new homes. In the visitation of these societies, where they have placed adopted children, it has been found that they are taking advantage of the helplessness of these children. The result has been that they have been sent home to school, and have come to them to lead lives of drudgery in the performance of household work.

"The result of the development of a pernicious child slavery system, which is equal to, if not worse, than servitude in the factory.

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"One of the disclosures recently made in Chicago by the school authorities, it is apparent that many adopted children that are sent to the various irresponsible home finding societies, are not properly looked after by this class of societies after they are placed with their new homes. In the visitation of these societies, where they have placed adopted children, it has been found that they are taking advantage of the helplessness of these children. The result has been that they have been sent home to school, and have come to them to lead lives of drudgery in the performance of household work.

"The result of the development of a pernicious child slavery system, which is equal to, if not worse, than servitude in the factory.

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IRISH SECTS MAY COMBINE TO FREE NATION

Orangemen Issue an Address
Declaring It Is Time Religious Differences Should Give Way to Patriotism.

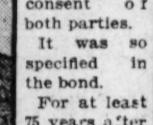
NO PARNELL ADDRESS WAS EVER MORE IRISH

Balfour's Plan to Reduce Erin's Representation in Parliament a Strong Factor in Arousing Sentiment Against England.

By Richard D. Walsh

The most important question affecting Ireland, which English statesmen are discussing nowadays, is that of the redistribution of parliamentary seats. Mr. Balfour, the English Prime Minister, is the leader in the movement.

When the Irish Parliament was abolished in 1801, there was a clause inserted in the Act of Union, that Ireland was forever entitled to 103 of the Imperial Parliament. No change was to be made in this arrangement without the express consent of both parties.



It was so specified in the bond. For at least 100 years the Union was accomplished.

R. D. WALSH, the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons had no national character. Its members were principally landlords whose object and interest it was to misrepresent Ireland and to thwart any efforts at self-improvement that the people might make.

In those days, the franchise was limited, and there was no balloting on the Australian system. If, as occasionally happened, a man voted for an advance Nationalist, he was set down by the landlord, past and a dangerous character, and his was either ruined in trade or evicted from his home.

At every election for a member of Parliament the landlord marshalled all of his infantry who could vote and escorted them to the open polling places where they had to vote as he dictated or suffer the consequences. The consequences were invariably eviction, which Gladstone said, amounted to a sentence of death.

There was no thought of a redistribution of seats in those days, because the Government of Great Britain had the Irish representation in its pocket.

It is only when the Irish national spirit has been revived and an independent Irish party, numerically strong, is a menace to English party government that the question of a redistribution of seats comes up.

An editorial writer in a St. Louis paper justifies the proposition of a redistribution of seats on the theory that conditions are changed, and that what was fair in 1801 would be manifestly improper in 1905. The whole matter appears to hinge on the question of population.

The population of Ireland is about the same today that it was a hundred years ago, but the population of England has considerably increased. Then why not give increased representation to England and leave Ireland in the position in which the treaty of Union fairly and squarely places her.

The act of Union says that this treaty shall be abrogated only with the mutual consent of the contracting parties, but Mr. Balfour, the Chief English Minister of the day, says a change is desirable, as far as England is concerned. It is a question merely of expediency, and the wishes of Ireland will be completely ignored in the matter.

It is not the first time in the history of the relations between England and Ireland that the former country has violated its solemn treaty, so that the contemplated action of the British Government should cause no surprise. The population idea is the shallowest sort of an excuse.

In 1841 the population of Ireland was over eight millions, but it never occurred to the English Government of the day that the representation of Ireland should be proportional to its size. It is only when the population has dwindled that the redistribution question becomes of vital importance to the legislative assembly of Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour's intention is to reduce the representation of Ireland from 103, which has been solemnly guaranteed by treaty to the Irish, to 80. This is not intended and will not affect the Orange party in Ulster; its sole object is to weaken the national Parliamentary party by loss of 23 members.

But recent events have shown that English ministers cannot much longer rely on the loyalty of the Orange garrison in Ireland. And the day when there is a unification of Orange and Green in Ireland, the very foundations of England's rule in that land will thoroughly tremble and will need only a spark to destroy it.

The most significant move which has been made in Irish politics in a long time was the issue of a manifesto by the Independent Orange order of Ireland, signed by J. R. St. John, A. F. or Belfast, and L. C. C. Moore, imperial grand master, addressed to all Irishmen irrespective of creed, and political affiliation. The document deals with the labor and labor questions, the financial condition of the country and the proposed redistribution of parliamentary seats, the manifesto concludes:

"The Castle Government stands self-condemned. We do not trust either of

the English parties on any of the questions that divide Ireland."

"We are satisfied that both Liberals and Conservatives are to blame for all that they have in the past, to play off the Irish Protestants and Catholics against each other, to the prejudice of the country."

"This being so, we consider it high time that Irish Protestants should unite and their attitude towards their Catholic countrymen, and that the latter should choose, once for all, between Nationalism and Unionism in Ireland, by which Protestant and Catholic stand side by side and disintegrate."

"It is to be hoped that both will re-examine their positions, and in their common trials, unite on a true basis of nationality."

"The room is ripe for patriotic policy, a bold and constructive policy, that will devolve itself to the task of freeing the country from the domination of the aristocratic oligarchs, and of organized tyrannies and to securing instant legitimate redress for its many grievances."

"This speech by a speaker of the United Irish League, and is a happy sign of the times."

"The day may not be far distant when Belfast and not Dublin will be the center of nationalism in Ireland, when a man instead of a Redmond may be the leader of an emancipated race."

The new member, for Cork City, who yesterday opened his dental practice at Birmingham, and at a subsequent luncheon spoke of the close connection between teeth and health. He asked an eminent dental surgeon the other day why he had, at least among the civilized portion of humanity, and he said it was due to the development of the brain. "The brain," he said, "had not developed and one had the fewer teeth on him than the other." The more brains teeth would no doubt be among the future. If we cultivated, as some people would say we ought to have done, to live on nuts and plenty of vegetables, with an occasional raw bird thrown in

the success of the League has been unprecedented.

The receipts for affiliation fees for the month of July have been the largest for the same period of any year since the organization was founded.

A comparative list of the amounts received for affiliation fees in the first six months of the last year may not be uninteresting to some of my United Irish League friends of St. Louis.

1904 1905
\$8800 \$8800
\$8900 \$8945 \$11,250

The increase in membership for the first half of this year is somewhat over fifteen thousand, which clearly shows that the Irish National Organization is in a healthy and flourishing condition. The League also made wonderful progress within the last two years in England and Scotland.

The crusade that has been preached by William O'Brien and his Cork friends against a pledge-bound party has miserably failed.

From every section of the country come protests from public bodies denouncing the actions of Mr. O'Brien and his supporters, and in doing so, in and pledging support to John Redmond, the cardinal and able leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

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At the Dawn.

A history of seven hours told in seven chapters,

By IVAN WHIN.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

"Madame Hinsdale is a fortune teller. She was the wife of George Carse, who perished in Lucian Erskine to take her and her child, Lora, from him. Erskine loses his money and becomes penniless. He is a gambler and loses all his money. Erskine kills a man, Lettich, and is forced to fly. He returns 20 years later. Jim Loftus, a blind boy, comes to town. He is a young girl. He wants to close with him by promising a brilliant theatrical future. Her disqualification is coming to the stage. Madeline Hinsdale, the fortune teller, has come to town from a crowd of浪人, and she resolves to quit her life of gambling and a notorious life that are leading Lucian Erskine. Big game is more brutalized, violin of Madame, who does not at all recognize him. He knocks her down and while she is unconscious, he steals the \$500 and changes have suspended from the Madame's neck. The fortune teller sends Gene Carr, who has never been seen before, to the shoulder of her, after Lora, to whom she tells the above facts in her history for the first time. When they are alone, Gene Carr, a woman descendant of Carse slaves, and Lora's first mate, enters. She has come to Carse to find him. She has come to see him because she has heard of his great wealth. She has come to him with her. Loftus also comes to him. He is the son of his wife, and he is in search of her. A man, known as Old Mystery, who lodges in the same house, enters the room. He is a blind man, who always wears a coat and shirt till the shoulder was exposed.

The sun was tinting the eastern sky. The bells of Pilgrim Church struck the hour of four.

In the back parlor of the Market street hotel, a woman, lying face down upon the carpet, struggled faintly and passed from life.

In a room on the third floor of the same hotel, a room of Jefferson Avenue saloon Jim Loftus sat his face buried in his arms, that lay upon a table, and stonily gazed upon the floor.

Hans watched the day growing on the Illinois prairie from the window of a railway car.

In the room across the hall, Lora was writing a letter, bidding final farewell to Lettich and all the evil of her life.

At the dawn of morning, the night's terrors ended in several shots.

They had touched each other closely on the stage of life, but now went each his way, unmindful of the other's fate.

White Pin Dotted Swiss

This is the most popular of all summer fabrics, and the demand is very great.

We shall offer this very desirable fabric Monday at the special price, per yard.....

15c



\$1.50 to \$2.50 Shirt Waists, 98c

THE entire season's overstock of a leading house bought by us at 50 cents on the dollar. The greatest Shirt-Waist bargain offered to you this season. These Shirt Waists are made of fine white lawn, trimmed with insertions of fine embroidery and tucks or medallions of embroidery and tucks; also of white polka dot lawn. The values are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Every one absolutely new, fresh and clean. Your unrestricted choice of the entire lot for 98c.

98c

Second Floor—Olive Street.

CONVICTS VISIT A REAL CIRCUS

Prisoners in Michigan Penitentiary Said to Enjoy a Merry Life.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JACKSON, Mich., July 22.—When the circus came to town a short time ago to entertain the convicts in the three-fold absorption cure for Piles, Ulcer, Fistula, Prolapus, Tumors, Constipation and all mental troubles. If you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me one dollar. If not, send nothing; you decide after a thorough trial. I am curing even cases of 30 and 40 years' standing; as well as all the earlier stages. Act now and save yourself perhaps until suffering. My three-fold treatment cures to stay cured, because it is constitutional as well as local, and I want you to try it at my expense. One dollar is little to pay if cured. My valuable New Book (in colors) comes free with the appraisal treatment all in plain package. Send me money—only your name—*to Dr. Van Vleck Co., F. 23, Majestic Building, Jackson, Mich.* Write today.

TEETH

Iowa Folk by Hundreds Congregate Along the Father of Waters.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINTON, Io., July 22.—The annual exodus of Clinton folk to the camping places up and down the Mississippi River is in progress. Camping out is one of the most popular forms of recreation in Clinton, and hundreds of persons from this city are now in camp, spending their summer vacation in their cottages at the mouth of the Wapsie. Reed's and Kepler's Landing, Lainville, Elk River, the "Docks" and the hundred other pretty spots where the cottages are occupied this month and there is such a demand for temporary lodgings that parties are obliged to await their turn to the up and down river camping places.

The only drawback is in the campers themselves, who are not the best of good fishing. The Mississippi has been high during the spring and summer, spreading out over the bottom lands, and the poor fisherman is not having with poor success. The river is now over 10 feet higher than the min mum level at which it has ever been, and is coming down from the North, but little line fishing is expected this year.

Corsets Greatly Reduced

CLEARING Summer Corsets to make room for fall stock. All this season's best productions in the very latest styles. Prices are half—and near it.

Tape Girdles, worth \$1.00—
Clearance price..... 48c
4L Batiste Corsets, regular price \$1.50—
Sale Price..... 75c
Misses' and Children's Corset Waists, slightly soiled, at less than half price.

Corset Ruffles, a large assortment at 25c, 35c, 50c and..... 75c

Second Floor—Seventh Street.

Linen Laws and Irish Dimities—Only about 2500 yards left; regular price 25c and 35c per yard; special price to close out..... 15c

Clearing Wash Goods

ALL Summer Wash Fabrics must be sold. We do not intend to carry a single yard into next season, and to effect an immediate clearance we have reduced many lines to one-half their former prices.

Fil de Sole—The most desirable summer goods in the market; also Grecian Voile, a very popular fabric; on the "Bargain Squares" Monday; reduced from 20c and 25c per yard to..... 10c

Scotch Zephyr—A magnificent fabric. We have just opened a new line in checks and plain colors at the low price of 25c and..... 20c

Silk Organzies—A rich and elegant goods for fine gowns; white ground and broad satin stripes and lovely floral designs; reduced from 50c per yard to..... 25c

Ruching, put up 6 pieces in a box, all white and assorted patterns; worth 50c per box; special for..... 25c

Laces and Ladies' Neckwear

YOU'LL be astonished at the enormous reductions. They're the result of our firm determination to immediately clear all stocks preparatory to fall.

Swiss Embroidered Collars, with tabs, without tabs and in plain effects; beautiful patterns; regular 50c qualities, for..... 50c

Valenciennes Lace Medallions that have sold as high as 35c per yard; very much in demand; a dozen different patterns at..... 10c

Main Floor—Sixth Street.

TEXAS BLIND BOYS MAKE BROOMS

State Reaps a Profit on the Institution for Its Sighted Youths.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
GALVESTON, Tex., July 22.—The award for furnishing all State institutions with floor brooms and ceiling brooms was given by the State purchasing agent to the Blind Institute this week.

The blind boys, as is well known, are experts in the art of making brooms, and they have always competed for this award in the open, entering their bids alongside those whose brooms are made by the most approved and modern machinery.

They have made a quality of broom in the past that lasts longer than the machine-made article, and gives better satisfaction. This contract calls for something in the neighborhood of 700 dozen brooms.

It is interesting to note here that the appropriation by the Legislature for the maintenance of the boys' industrial department of the Blind Institute has also been increased again. The Twelfth Legislature gave \$1,000.

The amount required to turn into the State Treasury for this department was \$1,000.

The tax is 2 cents per barrel on oysters and 1-1/2 of a cent a pound on fish. In addition, every boat engaged in the trade will be taxed \$1 per man per annum.

For instance, when a boatload of fish comes in, the Deputy Commissioner will collect the tax on oysters or fish or both and give a receipt for same, which is to be kept by the boatman or fisherman. In addition, a permit will be issued by the Commissioner to the boatman or fisherman, which authorizes him to dispose of the fish either in the market or by private sale. The law also gives the Fish Commissioner and his deputies power to confiscate all fish upon which the tax has not been paid.

To better illustrate this feature of the regulation, the Commissioner drops into the establishment of one of the fish and oyster dealers and asks for his permit to sell fish on hand.

The dealer gives him a permit for 100 pounds of fish and the Commissioner takes it over with the fish to the dealer.

As to the cultivation of oysters, the law provides that sites along the bay can be leased for a term of years at moderate rentals of 15 cents an acre for the first year, 20 cents an acre for any year thereafter, \$10 for four, \$15 for five, and \$15 for six and \$15 for every year thereafter. The State will lease these beds in lots of from 10 to 500 acres, and offers all kinds of protection to those engaging in the cultivation of oysters.

The highest penalty for violating the new law is that for interfering or trespassing upon the private property, the fine running up to \$250 for any person convicted of robbing a private oyster bed.

Fish Commissioner Kibbe has been for years trying to get just such a law passed and finally succeeded with the last Legislature.

Cricketers Have Arrived.

Notre Dame University's New President a Graduate of Its Classic Halls

Allotment of Indian Lands Leaves Cattle Grower Without Available Range.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

VINITA, I. T., July 22.—The cattle business of the Indian Territory is all over now. Allotment of lands and the arrival of the man with the hoe has changed conditions there to such an extent that cattlemen are seeking outlets to other pastures. Even the Osage country, the last pasture land in the Indian Territory, is entertaining what is probably its last consignment of cattle for pasture. The reservation is being gradually allotted, and, pending the final allotment, the Department of the Interior is accomplishing what is known as "cleaning up." The herds that are now in the Osage pasture are being inspected by Federal quarantine officials, and those that are found to be in any manner affected or infested with ticks are being forced out of the reservation, whether they are ready for the market or not. It is thought that it will require four years to rid the Osage Reservation of ticks and fit it for a permanent position above the quarantine line.

C. M. Click of Broken Arrow, I. T., is in the city on a deal for a large pasture in Webb County. Mr. Click yesterday stated that he has been very successful in the cattle business. In the Indian country for the past few years, since the end has come to opportunity for cattlemen in that country and he is coming back to Texas, but he went there from Texas, but that he has been very successful in the cattle business. In the Indian country for the past few years, since the end has come to opportunity for cattlemen in that country and he is coming back to Texas.

The cattle country is settling up rapidly," said he, "and the pastures have been plowed under and corn and cotton is growing where steer used to eat. The cattle are getting fat and the market will find one-half as many cattle on the Reservation pastures as this year will find."

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Father Cavanaugh, who takes Dr. Morrissey's place as president of the University of Notre Dame, is 35 years old. He was born at Leesburg, O., and received his preliminary education in the parish schools there. He came to Notre Dame when 16, and, with the exception of one year, when he was professor in St. Joseph's College at Cincinnati, has been at Notre Dame ever since. He was assistant editor of the Ave Maria for a number of years and later president of the Holy Cross Seminary.

Mr. Click has planned to purchase a ranch of 90 sections of land west of El Paso, Tex., and has already completed and will remove to that section.

Our English Tongue.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Many an umbrella has been recovered that has never been stolen.



FATHER CAVANAUGH

NOTRE DAME, Ind., July 22.—A scholastic change that will interest the Catholics of the West because of the prominence of the school involved has just taken place here.

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From the Philadelphia Record.

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SAINT LOUIS

Burd's

White Shirting Madras, 10c

32-inch White Shirting Madras, in stripe effects; a splendid wearing and washing fabric for men's and boys' shirts and ladies' waists; reduced to, per yard..... 10c

Half Price Women's Wash Suits

HERE'S not a suit in the entire assortment that was not excellent value at its former price, and at these reductions they're decidedly the greatest bargains you've ever seen. A determination to dispose of our entire summer stock at once is the reason for such remarkable reductions. All materials, styles and weights.

\$3.50 for \$6.00 Wash Suits

This lot includes all of our Wash Suits up to \$7.50. Light and heavy weight Linens; some are elaborately trimmed with lace, others are plain tailor-made. Also large lines of Batistes, Madras, Chambray and private oyster bed.

\$3.50

\$5.00 for \$10.00 Wash Suits

Wash Suits and Dresses, made of fine Organdy, Linen, India Linen, Lawn, Madras, Chambray and Linen Crash. All colors, all sizes, all styles, all sorts of trimmings. In short, a grand assortment of cool summer dresses at just half price.

\$5.00

\$7.50 for \$15.00 Wash Suits

This is a splendid large lot of high-class Washable Shirt-Waist Suits. Materials are fine White Handkerchief Linen, White Lawns and Organzies, Blue and Tan Linen, White Butcher and India Linen, in short, all the new materials that are popular this summer. All styles of trimmings, some elaborately trimmed with fine lace and insertions, others are embroidered, while still others are tucked, pleated and hemstitched. All have been reduced from \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 to the one low price of..... 7.50

\$7.50

50c for \$1.25 Wash Wrappers

Closing out all Summer Wash Wrappers, cool lawn garments in a great variety of good patterns and colorings and in all sizes; perfect fitting and neatly finished; full flounce skirts. Former prices were \$1.00 and \$1.25; reduced to only..... 50c

50c

Scotch Zephyr—A magnificent fabric. We have just opened a new line in checks and plain colors at the low price of 25c and..... 20c

Scotch Organzies—A rich and elegant goods for fine gowns; white ground and broad satin stripes and lovely floral designs; reduced from 50c per yard to..... 25c

Ruching, put up 6 pieces in a box, all white and assorted patterns; worth 50c per box; special for..... 25c

Summer Robes, linen, embroidered and net; worth twice and three times our sale price; choice for..... 50c

50c

Valenciennes Lace Medallions that have sold as high as 35c per yard; very much in demand; a dozen different patterns at..... 10c

10c

BENDER, Star Pitcher, a Splendid Type of American Indian

PRINCETON

Students Soon Will Add Rowing to Their Sports

SPOKANE GIANT,

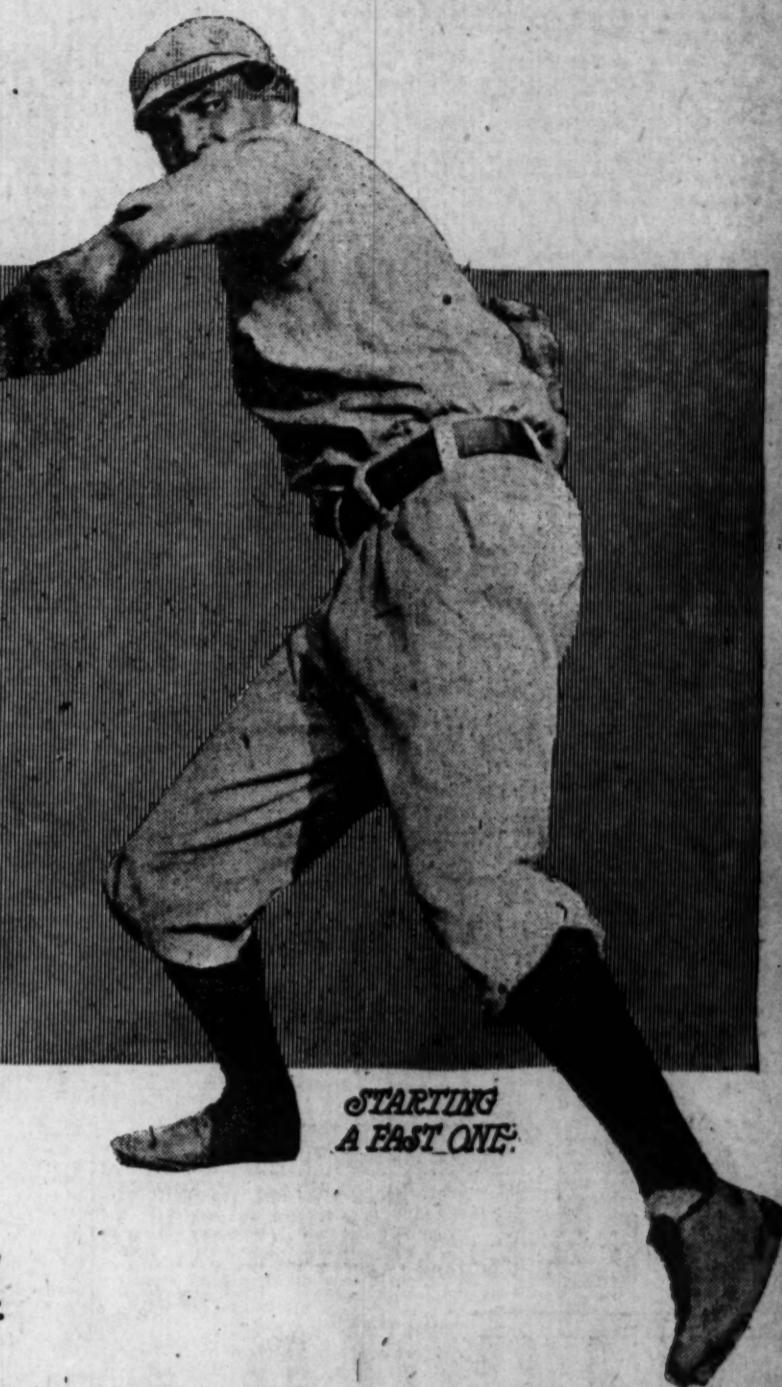
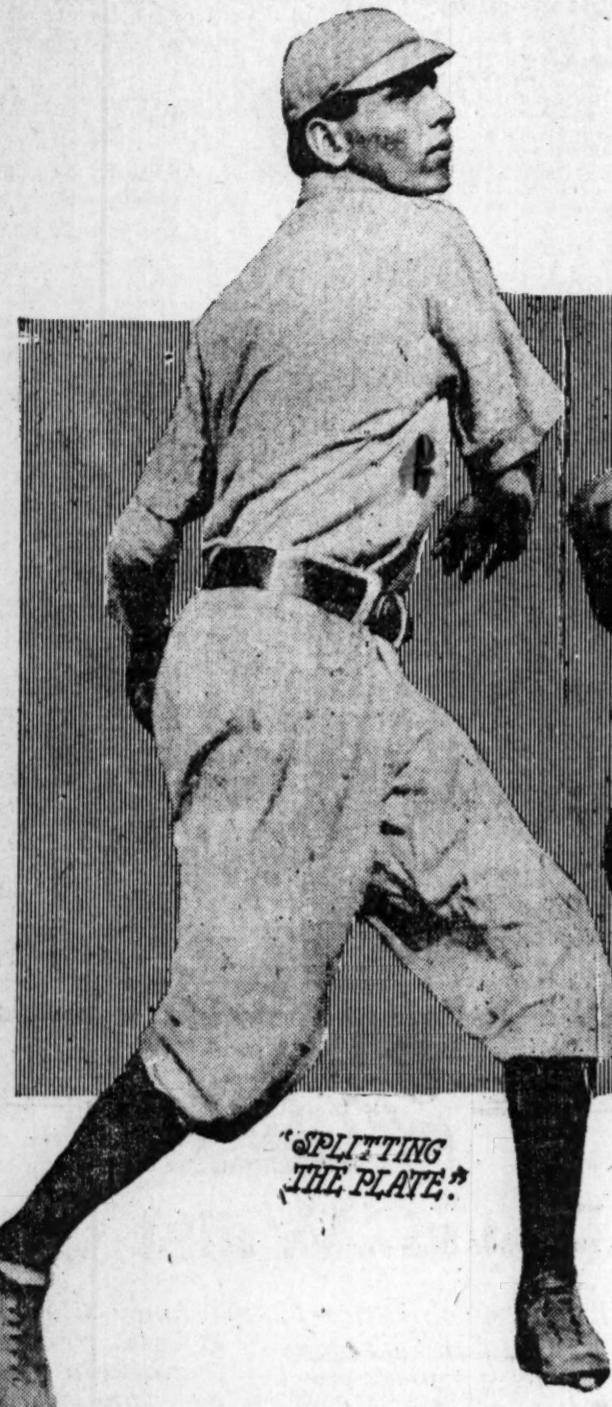
Recently Discovered, Seeks Jeffries' Title

SPORT

Interesting Views of "Big Chief" Bender, Indian Pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Bender's Record in American League

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Pitched	31	21	15
Won	16	10	8
Lost	15	11	7
Batting percentage182	.228	.163
Fielding percentage920	.903	.935



INDIAN PITCHER LAYS ASIDE FINANCE STORY TO TELL EXPERIENCE

Redskin, of Connie Mack's Athletics, Is Magnificent Type of the Original American and Is One of the Speediest Pitchers in the World.

It has not been a far cry from the control in laudatory terms. This year he and his lodger, the Indian, have won the city and the nation, the cities and the nations, the pale face for Albert Bender, son of Indian chiefs and one of the greatest pitchers of America's national game.

Bender was here last week with the Philadelphia Athletics, and he was visited at the Planters' Hotel by a Post-Dispatch reporter. He was found in the lobby of the hotel reading Lawson's latest article on "Frenzied Finance." Sitting in the big leather-cushioned chair all "hunched" up the thought suggested itself that this was not the complete noble type of the Indian of Rembrandt and Cooper who had blanketed thrown over his shoulders.

Bender is a typical Indian in looks and demeanor, and the characteristic marks of his race are pronounced even in the habitation of an American citizen. Clad in a light gray suit cut in the latest fashion and with a Panama hat set squarely on his head, he was greedily devouring his food.

This Indian is a magnificent type of the race of original Americans. He stands 6 feet 2 inches in height and is as straight as an arrow. Magnificently proportioned, he weighs 194 pounds, and he takes scrupulously good care of himself; he is always in excellent condition.

He has a strong, powerful face, its predominating quality being determination and obstinacy, and despite all the refining influences of education and latter-day environments, its lines and features are wholly Indian.

His hair is coal black and his complexion swarthy, his nose straight and long. His eyes are a brown-black and are exceptionally clear and penetrating.

In conversation he talks quietly and slowly and his voice is modulated at a very low pitch. He is a quiet boy for a player, who will tell you the "Chief," as they call him, is a fine fellow. On the road he continually remains about the hotel where the team is sojourning, and either immerses himself in a book or quietly sits in a chair listening to the chat and small talk of his teammates. He very seldom joins them or takes part in the conversation, being taciturn and nonchalant to a fault, and having all the unemotional qualities of his race.

He has interrogated him will look at you penetringly with those brown-black eyes as if pondering over in his mind the answer he is going to give you. Sometimes you will wait for as long as 30, 40 or 50 seconds for a response, and the pause becomes embarrassing. Then will come the answer, slow and terse and couched in immaculate English—the language of a gentleman and a scholar.

According to Manager Mack of the Athletics, Bender has the greatest speed of any pitcher he has ever seen, and the Philadelphia manager praises his

SEALS HAVE, SAFE LEAD OVER RIVALS

Two Local Trolley League Games Today—Gossip of the Players.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

WON. LOS. PET.

White Seals 9 2 .846

Wagners 9 3 .692

Woman's Magazines 7 4 .636

Belleville 6 6 .500

Magars 6 7 .492

Diels 5 7 .417

Belleville Merchants 1 11 .083

Commerce Merchants 1 11 .083

St. Louis followers of semi-professional baseball have two splendid games scheduled for their entertainment by the Trolley League for this afternoon.

Perhaps the most interest will center in the game at Magazine Park between the Magazines and the Millers. The Millers have been playing an excellent game lately and are expected by many to go through the League's first league race.

Heath and Ryan, Connell and Anderson will be the batters.

The White Seals will play the Commissioners at Kuhne Park. Hurley will officiate for the Seals with Clifford receiving; for the Merchants, Dr. Temple and Akers.

Another semi-professional contest is the Niagara's game at Granite City with the Wagners, Rehmer and Kern and Patrick and Devaney will be the box artists for their respective teams.

The Diels should prove an attractive card at Belleville as the two teams are separated by but one game in the "standing of the clubs." Pfeifer will pitch against Boultis, while McDowell and Mowka will be the rival catchers.

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SUICIDE ENDS HOPELESS LOVE

Widow Ends Her Life Because of Affection for Man Wedded to Another.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
ELKHART, Ind., July 22.—A scandal which gossips have been busy for a couple of years had its denouement in the suicide of Mrs. Ida Stockford, a handsome widow of 35, who left a note saying that she had given up everything in the world for Warfield Newman, and that she hoped God would deal with him as Newman had with her. The note also asked that she be buried just as she was arrayed, in a white dress and some trinkets that appealed to femininity.

She was found in bed at her flat in Main street with one end of a rubber hose extending from a gas jet in her mouth. The discovery was made by two women.

To a friend Mrs. Stockford said that Newman had given her money and revolver and that they had planned to leave the city together.

Newman is a member of the firm of Newmans, planing mill owners. He is married.

CRAWFISH FOUND IN BOY'S EAR

Operation Was Necessary as the Result of Youngsters' Swimming Party.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22.—Clifford, the ten-year-old son of Postmaster John Grier of Homestead, has been suffering for the past two weeks with violent pain in the right ear, and only obtained relief when Dr. C. C. Huff, of Homestead, removed from his ear a live crawfish which had been left there to learn the cause of the boy's pain, and after using oil and other home remedies in vain the family physician was compelled to extract the crawfish and extract the boy was at once relieved.

Two weeks ago he went swimming with some companions, and upon returning complained of earache.

Eat at Weyl's, 419 North Sixth street. Their pastry is A No. 1.

Missing a Kiss.

Helen: And is Harry Cauliflower really such a slow young man?

Ethel: Show? Why do they take a girl on railroad excursion like this to a tunnel every time they're coming to a tunnel?

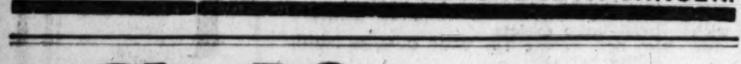
A lump in woman's breast is a cancer. It does not pain until almost past cure, but if neglected, it will always poison deep glands in the armpit and kill quickly. If you wait until it poisons glands in the shoulder, death is certain.

I will give \$1000 if I fail to cure any cancer I treat, before it poisons the deep glands or attaches to bone.

No knife or pain. No pay until cured. No X-Ray or other swindle. A Pacific Island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth, today. 3000 cancers cured on people you can see and talk with.

A tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere, six months, is cancer. In 30 years I have cured more cancer than any other doctor living. Investigate my absolute guarantee. Be sure to write today for my 120 page book, sent free, with symptoms, addresses and testimonies of thousands cured, and write to them. We are strictly reliable, and do as we agree. Address,

DR. AND MRS. CHAMLEE & CO.
OFFICES, 201 & 203 N. 12th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
DON'T PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOMEONE WITH CANCER.



BREAST CANCER

Twenty-Four Hours After Shooting Helpless Wife, He Returns to Scene of Crime and Completes His Purpose to Destroy Himself Near Where Wife's Body Lies.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LANCASTER, Mo., July 22.—One of the saddest tragedies in the history of Lancaster County occurred yesterday eight miles east of this place when Alonzo Jackson, aged 22, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot down his pretty, young wife, and then, after eluding the officers who were hot on his trail for 24 hours, returned to the scene of his crime and, in a stone's throw of the room where the body of his young wife lay, ended his own life.

Jackson was the son of Thomas Jackson, a highly respected farmer, living east of Lancaster. He was a powerfully built young man, over six feet tall, and was considered a model youth in the neighborhood in which he lived.

Last December he quarreled with his father over some trivial matter and went to live with the family of Reason McDaniels, with whom pretty 14-year-old daughter he had been keeping company. On Jan. 18 the young couple, with the full consent of the girl's par-

ents, were married.

They continued to reside at the McDaniels home, but looked forward joyfully to the time when they could establish a little home of their own and in the way of the newly-wedded, were supremely happy. But their happiness did not last long. The young husband became jealous of his wife, whose fidelity nobody else doubted.

One quarrel followed another and, finally, their short dream of happiness shattered, husband and wife agreed to separate.

The day before the murder Jackson suffered a stroke of a paralytic nature, the second he had had, and it became apparent to his family that his reason was tottering.

That night the girl's father stood guard at the door of his daughter's room till dawn, fearing she might come to harm at the hands of her husband.

The next morning McDaniels and Jackson started to drive into town.

Jackson was carefully dressed in his evening suit and bid each member of the family an affectionate good-by. When he had driven a few yards from the gate, he jumped from the buggy, as though he had forgotten something, and ran back to the house.

He attempted to enter a door on the east side of the house, but was prevented by the girl's mother. Here Jackson first used his revolver, shooting through the door and barely miss-

witnessed the funeral rites.

Three minutes later, when Sheriff Wardlow and his men arrived, they found his dead body, which had already been discovered by his wife, who heard the report of the pistol.

The remains of husband and wife were taken to rest in a local cemetery, over one thousand persons gathering to witness the funeral rites.

Witnesses said he was drunk when he died.

He was buried in a shallow grave near the house where he lived.

At 10 o'clock this morning his wife, Reason McDaniels, was found dead in her room, having apparently committed suicide.

Her body was found in a condition of rigor mortis.

Her husband's body was found in a condition of rigor mortis.

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REFERENDUM ON PROPOSED "LID"

Order for "Closed" Tennessee Town Results in Call for Popular Vote.

SCOPE WAS SWEEPING

Newspapers Included in Stringent Measure. Druggists Being Only Exception.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 22.—This municipality has been in a regular stew and developed into a genuine "tempest in a teapot." The breeze began to blow on the 10th of this month when the Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed a resolution instructing the officers of the corporation to enforce the ordinances concerning the closing of all places of business on Sunday.

A week later was to see the beginning of the efforts of the authorities to execute the orders of the Board, but such a ferment was caused by those whose business would be affected that Mayor Marshall considered it expedient to call the Aldermen to meet in extra session to take some action in the matter, as there was such a howl going up against the stopping of certain lines of business. Under the ordinance referred to all kinds of business was to be stopped. The ice wagons were under the ban, so that the sick as well as those in health would be deprived of ice. The butcher shops that have been selling fresh meat in the early morning during the summer months would have been closed down, and the soda fountains, ice cream parlors, etc., all were in the prohibited area. The druggists in cases of

WINE SCARCE THAN GOLD IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

Residents Resort in Vain to Shrewd Schemes to Get Uncle Sam's Permit to Import the Forbidden Juice.

By Wire from the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department continues to receive applications for the admission into Indian Territory of certain wines and liquors.

For several years one solicitous individual has been asking that he be allowed to import a small quantity of wine for medical purposes, the patient being his wife, who is troubled with chills, a disability which does not seem to be removable by application of the wine, since his request is almost periodical.

A recent application has been received from some wine dealers, who said their material was destined for sacramental purposes. Some years ago this question came up in the same form, and it was then determined that the wine could be

absolute necessity, cigars, tobacco, etc., being cut out. It was also seriously intended to prohibit the sale and delivery of newspapers within the corporation of Tullahoma.

Referendum Ordered.

When the board was called to order it was found that all of the Aldermen were not present, and after much discussion and some lively talk between Alderman W. H. Anthony it was decided to rescind the action of the board closing out the whole question.

The killing of an unidentified man was found in a hedge fence northeast of town yesterday. He had evidently committed suicide by climbing as high as he could on the fence, tying a piece of baling wire around his neck, and to the highest point he could reach, and then jumping. Later the wire broke and let him fall to the ground.

The man was about 40 years of age, dark and weighed 200 pounds. He had been dead for a day when found. The man was seen alive at the store in Hackney on Thursday morning. There was nothing to indicate the wholesale manner in which it was prepared.

There is much feeling being engendered by the wholesale manner in which it is prepared.

It has taken much trouble to find out the actual state of public sentiment of the town on the question, though

NO MOONSHINERS ONLY WHEN THERE IS NO REVENUE

As Long as Government Demands Tax on Liquors There Will Be Those Who Evade It, Says Yerkes.

MOUNTAINS NOT ONLY HOMES OF THE STILLS

Law-Breakers Frequently Operate in Cities and One Still Was Recently Found in Handsome Maine Home.

By Wire from the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The killing of three moonshiners and the wounding of three others in a fight between the illicit distillers of whisky and revenue officers in Buchanan County, Virginia, has created fresh interest in the subject of moonshining in general. According to John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the illicit distilling of spirits is by no means confined to the wild mountain districts.

"Moonshiners," he says, "now operate in the large cities of the country, where one would least expect to find them."

Asked as to what remedy he proposed as the best means of stopping the illicit trade, the Commissioner replied:

"There is just one way to wife out moonshining, and that is to take the tax off distilled spirits. It is the only way. So long as the Government imposes a tax there will be attempts to evade the tax, and in some degree these attempts will be successful."

That the efforts of the revenue officers have reduced moonshining to a minimum there is no doubt; and some of them are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the distillation of liquor contrary to law will be entirely a thing of the past. But Commissioner Yerkes does not deduce himself with the idea that moonshining can be totally prohibited.

"There is moonshining in many parts of the country," said the commissioner, "despite the efforts of our men to stamp it out. I have no doubt that illicit distilling is being carried on at this very minute in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. At frequent intervals our men uncover stills in the large Northern and Eastern cities, while down in the mountain districts of Georgia, Kentucky and other Southern States 'mountain dew' is distilled by the natives in defiance of the law. A good deal of moonshine whisky used to be made in Pennsylvania, but illicit distilling has been about wiped out in that State."

You would scarcely expect to find an illicit still in a beautiful residence up in Portland, Me., would you? Yet, that is just where our revenue agents uncovered one. Sometimes we get a clue from the most unexpected source. Some of our men, about two years ago, discovered that a considerable amount of rough sugar from Cuba was being brought in through the port of Boston. It was the kind of sugar that it used in the manufacture of rum, and we could not imagine to what other use it could be put.

"So our men ascertained where it was shipped from Boston and learned the name of the man to whom it was consigned in Portland. They went up there and found that he had bought a beautiful well-dressed young man to work for him, and to bring up the house, carrying a suitcase when he went in and bringing it with him when he went away. Every day he called for or sent word to the same house, and when the officers had made up their minds that his actions would bear investigation they arrested him."

The suitcase was found to contain two rectangular cans, each holding about one-half gallon of whisky. The cans had screw tops like maple syrup cans, and the young fellow, by making two or three cuts in the top, was able to empty the entire output of the still. The officers destroyed the still and arrested the moonshiner.

"We've got instances of instances,"

the commissioners said, "where distillers, operating under Government licenses, have been cheating the Government out of part of the payment of the internal revenue tax on that number of their products. For instance, the distiller of a certain brand of beer had a keg box secreted in his cellar which was connected with the still by a pipe, and by means of turning a stopcock he could draw off a few barrels of beer at a time.

The whole contrivance as so neatly arranged that it was only by accident that it was discovered, but when it was found the man was prosecuted and his still closed."

How U. S. Ferrets Work.

The business of ferreting out and destroying illicit stills and the prosecuting of moonshiners is in the hands of the revenue agents, who are under the direction of Commissioner Yerkes in Washington. Gen. F. D. Sewall is in charge of the division, and he works under the inspection of Commissioner Yerkes. For the purpose of this work the entire country is divided into 16 districts, each in charge of a revenue agent. Some of these agents have more than one assistant, making about 50 men engaged in the detection of illicit stills. Congress exacts an appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is known as the "free fund," and is used for the payment of rewards, the employment of audited of technical help and the prosecution of

In 1904 there were 1018 illicit stills seized, and 1000 persons arrested. During the preceding year 1905 stills were made, and from these figures, together with the fact that there has been a very marked increase in arrests and convictions for several years past, it is argued by the officials that moonshining is becoming a lost art.

They Promote Trade

Better perspiration, Relieves anxieties, living people together Who, have business to do with each other—

POST-DISPATCH! WANTS

Your Druggist is Our Want Ad Agent.

Ask for a

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO

MERCANTILE

Best Because PAINTING, CLOCKS, FREE DEALS, etc., but for

FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS.

Sold direct to the retailer by F. R. RICE M. C. CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has home.

"First in everything."

Phenomenal Ribbon Selling

Ribbon Bargains for Monday Without a Precedent.

25c, 30c, 35c, 40c Ribbons, 10c Yd.



This greatest of all Ribbon bargains is the direct result of a giant purchase of 7000 pieces of highest grade Silk Ribbons from St. Louis' largest Ribbon importer. Famous saved considerable on the purchase price, and now shares this saving with you. Included are strictly this season's latest novelties in Roman stripes, bow knots, polka dots, printed warps, Dresden designs, and plain solid color Ribbons—up to five inches wide. All have been grouped in one immense lot for your choosing Monday. See them—they're by far the most generous Ribbon bargains presented in years. Supply your Ribbon wants for months to come while this extremely low price prevails Monday.

25c, 30c, 35c, 40c Ribbons, Monday choice for 10c Yard

July Clearing Sale of White Bed Spreads \$2.00 values for \$1.25. Extra Large White and Colored Cotton Bed Spreads, in fringed and plain hemmed—also in cut corners—\$1.00 Monday..... 1.25 200 Full Size White Crochet Bed Spreads—Hemmed edge—worth 90c—Mon... 59c

We Close at 5 P. M. Daily—Saturdays, 10 P. M. Scarfs and Squares 79c value for 48c. 18x54-inch Linen Scarfs, with two and three rows of drawnwork, and 30x30-inch Linen Squares to match—worth 79c—Monday, 48c choice for.....

Women's \$3.00 Low Shoes for \$1.89



Again Monday can you benefit by this most exceptional clearing offering. Women's dressiest \$3.00 low Shoes for \$1.89. Included are: Tan Russia Calf Gibson Ties—Military heel—large eyelets—ribbon laces—new Potay toe. Vici Kid Gibson Ties—Welt sole—Cuban heel—large eyelets—new Potay straight last. Chocolate Vici Oxfords—Light sole with military heel—straight dress last. Patent Cole Gibson Ties—Welted sole with Cuban heel—large eyelets. Vici Kid Patent Tip Welt Oxfords—Welt sole with Potay toe. These are all strictly high-grade Shoes and will give the wearer an abundance of comfort and service—\$3.00 qualities—in this sale Monday, choice for.....

Famous Made a Great Capture of Several Thousand Exquisite Novelty Fans

From a large New York importing concern, and Monday well pass them to our patrons, as we bought them—at half and a third of what these identical fans regularly cost. Included are samples effects on each quality. Moonline Silk lace trimmed, lace inserted and hand decorated designs—mostly white, some black and colors are in the lot, however—bone sticks, carved and plain—the sale begins Monday, and you'll readily concede these to be the most remarkable fan bargains that ever came to our fans.

50c to \$2.00 Fans—Monday..... 2.75 25c to \$2.50 Fans—Monday..... 1.00 75c to \$3.50 Fans—Monday..... 1.50 \$1.50 to \$1.75 Fans—Monday..... 3.00

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Sunday Post-Dispatch Today—50 Pages.
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 12 Pages.
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 12 Pages.
WANT DIRECTORY, 12 Pages.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 10 Pages.
COMIC SECTION, 4 Pages.

PART TWO.

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IN THE
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JULY 23.

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6—The Truth About Panama and Why I Returned.
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CLOUDY BUT NO RAIN TODAY
Real Nice Weather for Sunday Outings Is Promised by Mr. Bowie.

Forecaster Bowie, still smiling over his success in predicting the beginning and the end of St. Louis' recent hot wave, now makes a roseate promise of good Sunday weather. There will be clouds, but no rain — just the kind of a day to be out in the open enjoyably without suffering sunburn as a result. Here is the official forecast:

"A partly cloudy, moderate temperature. Light west to north northwest winds."

The prophet added unofficially that there were no indications of approaching rain.

The weather would be simply fine, he said.

Moderate temperatures prevail throughout nearly the entire country. The exceptions are a section of the South Atlantic Coast and a narrow strip west of the Rocky Mountains. Heavy rains have fallen in New Mexico, Kentucky and North Carolina.

At 7 a.m. Saturday the following temperatures were reported: St. Louis, 68; New York, 72; Boston, 70; Philadelphia, 70; Washington, 70; Chicago, 68; Minneapolis, 62; Cincinnati, 68.

HUNTS BOARD: DOG-BITTEN.

Tailor Is Now in City Hospital in Serious Condition.

William Barries, a tailor employed at 528 Fourth street, was taken to the City Dispensary Saturday night suffering from a dog bite which he received while searching for a boarding place that would be convenient to his place of employment.

With his employer, Sam Lazarus, Barries started out to find a place to board and was met at the first place he called by the dog which put an end to his endeavor to "find a place." The man, as the tailor's condition was pronounced serious by the dispensary physicians and he was sent to the City Hospital.

Alabama Banker Shot.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22.—Gordon H. Glick, a well-known merchant banker, who was shot and killed at Luverne last night by E. O. Bishop and his gang, was buried yesterday. Glick was unmarried and socially inclined.

The people's popular

Want Directory

with THIS ISSUE of the

Sunday

Post-Dispatch

contains:

Offers of Service..... 200

To Lets and Realty Investments..... 800

Parting Plots..... 1,000

Business Bargains..... 100

Musical Matters..... 100

Horses, Vehicles, Automobiles..... 250

Miscellaneous—For Sale—Wanted..... 700

The Rich Man's Directory,
The Poor Man's Guide.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1905.

PAGES 1-12

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE PUT ON NEW ORLEANS

Alabama, Mississippi and Texas Shut Out Travelers From Southern Metropolis—Residents Cut Off From Families.

AUTOPSY REVEALS DEATH FROM DREAD DISEASE

Thirteen Suspicious Cases in the Old French Market District—Gov. Blanchard Is to Take Charge of Situation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Official notices were sent out by the State Board of Health today that an autopsy on the body of an Italian, resulted in a verdict that he died of yellow fever. He contracted the disease in the infected district in the Italian quarter, near Chartres and Phillip streets, and died after four days' illness. Representatives of the Louisiana State Board of Health, Alabama State Board of Health and the United States Marine Hospital Service were present and all agreed that it was a well-developed case of fever.

It was further announced that up to date 13 suspicious cases and six deaths had been reported from this same locality. It is confined to the densely populated Italian quarter of the old French market. Dr. Souchon, President of the State Board, in a statement tonight, says the disease has not spread and is confined to the same spot of infection.

Drastic Measures Taken.

He adds that drastic measures are being taken to stamp out the disease right where it is and believes present methods will succeed. Gov. Blanchard will be here tomorrow morning, leaving the State Military Encampment at Alexandria to come here and take charge on behalf of the State. Dr. Tabor, State Health Officer of Texas, will arrive Sunday morning. Freighters are not affected by the Alabama, Mississippi and Texas quarantines, so that only passengers and baggage are detained.

New Orleans people who have summer homes at Gulf Coast resorts in Mississippi have experienced great annoyance and worry because they have been completely cut off from their families. They are here and their families are at the summer homes. The Louisville & Nashville was besieged by hundreds of people today trying to get out to their summer homes for Sunday, but no one was allowed to leave.

The marine hospital service, after a conference at City Hall tonight, is arranging for the establishment of detention camps.

President Souchon said:

"It is the belief of the Louisiana State Board of Health that yellow fever is still in existence in the city of New Orleans, so far as we know, for several weeks before it was reported to us. The center of affection is among a number of Italians who have been working on fruit ships."

Do Not Overlook It Today!

Real Nice Weather for Sunday Outings Is Promised by Mr. Bowie.

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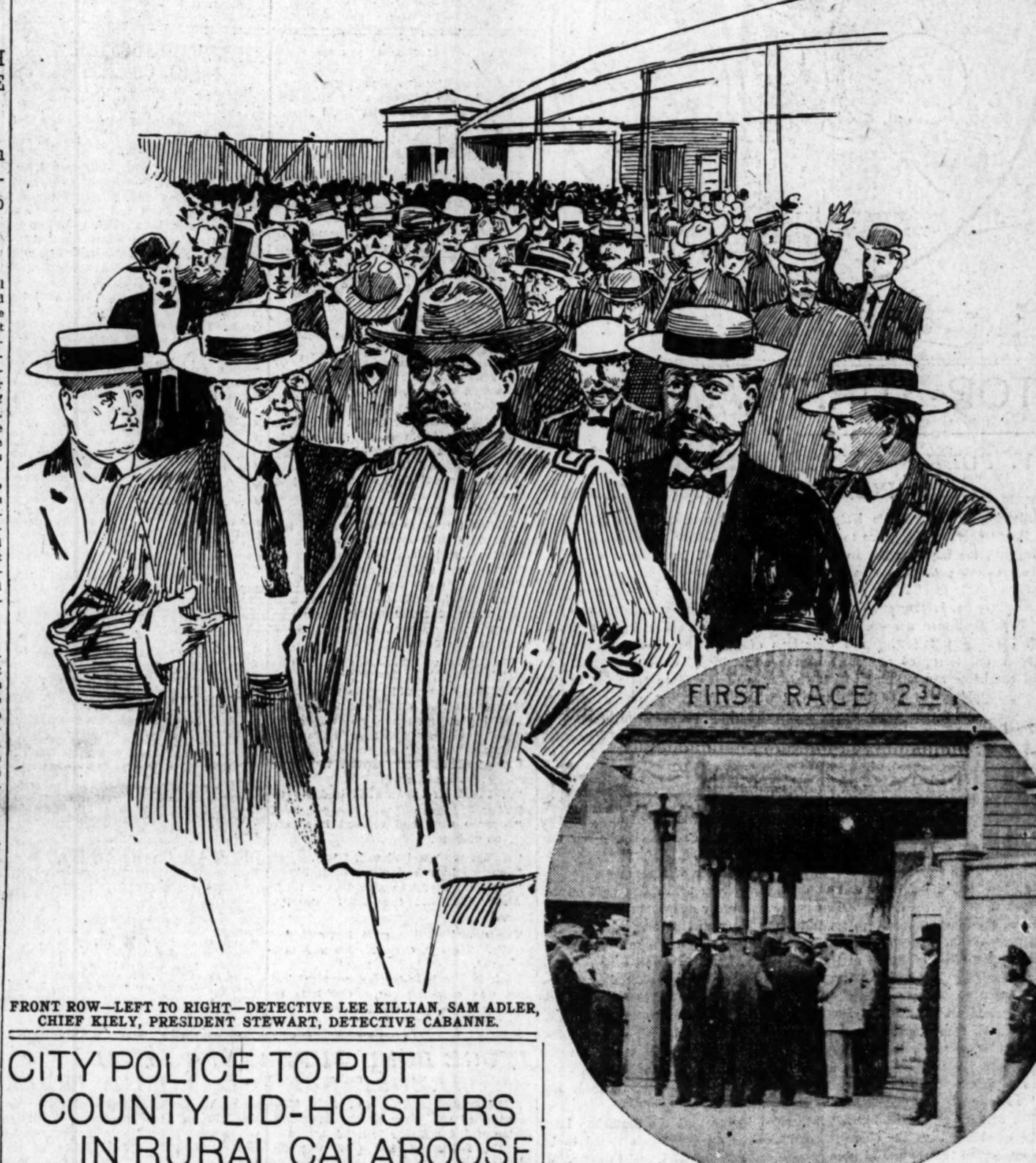
Alabama Banker Shot.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22.—Gordon H. Glick, a well-known merchant banker, who was shot and killed at Luverne last night by E. O. Bishop and his gang, was buried yesterday.

Glick was unmarried and socially inclined.

GOV. FOLK ORDERS DETAIL OF POLICE FOR DAILY DUTY AT DELMAR—NO ARRESTS IN RAID LED BY CHIEF KIELY

Scene at Delmar During "Raid;" Police Officials Escorted by Track Owners



FRONT ROW—LEFT TO RIGHT—DETECTIVE LEE KILLIAN, SAM ADLER, CHIEF KIELY, PRESIDENT STEWART, DETECTIVE CABANNE.

CITY POLICE TO PUT COUNTY LID-HOISTERS IN RURAL CALABOOSE

Airtight Order by Gov. Folk for Today and Chief Kielty Has Been Detailed to Enforce It With Directions to Watch Old Offenders.

Pursuant to positive instructions from their paraphernalia, does not dampen the ardor of the chief.

Justice Will Take Action.

Justice Jacobi said that he would be in readiness to take any action that the cases warranted.

The arrests will be made by uniformed policemen in charge of Capt. George T. McNamee, of the Mounted District. Six places, prominently mentioned as paying no heed to the law, will come under the order of the Sunday closing law, will be arrested.

He said he would not go into the places to issue the papers, as he did not wish to be intruding on the jurisdiction of other justices, but if the police made the arrests and came to him with liberal complaints he would arrest.

From six to ten policemen will be detailed to each place, and they will remain at their posts all day, and arrest all who violate the law.

The arrests are to be made in capacity and if half a dozen arrests are made the place will be more than comfortably filled.

Chief Kielty stated that the raids will be made by the police without consulting the Sheriff's office.

Fred Autenrieth, a prominent member of the Huntley Hotel Association, stated to a reporter that at a meeting a week ago it was decided that all saloons should be closed on Sunday and records of the law should be kept.

He said he would be in readiness to take any action that the cases warranted.

The Sunday closing law has been reported in Kirkwood, which is a suburb of St. Louis.

In fact the saloons have been closed there for more than two years.

The calaboose is very limited in capacity and if half a dozen arrests are made the place will be more than comfortably filled.

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VAST JAP ARMY MENACES ENEMY IN MANCHURIA

More Than 550,000 Troops Hold the Position of an Immense Sickle-Cruisers Annoying Russian Line on Coast.

FINLAND POLICE CHIEF KILLED BY TERRORIST

Bomb Throwers Kill Several and Wound a Number, Including Chief of Police at Bylestock, in Russia.

USIDIAUPUDZE, Manchuria, July 22.—The Japanese armies at present hold the position of an immense sickle with the point pointing toward the rear, miles south of Liucheng, and passing through Chantung, the blade curving northward toward Kirin, with the tip on the Korean coast south of Peasstai Bay.

It is estimated that Gen. Nogi has 80 battalions, Gen. Oku 60, Gen. Nodzu 26, Gen. Kurou 120, Gen. Kawamura 90 and Gen. Hasagawa 120, the battalions averaging 1,000 men, which make up the numerical strength of the Japanese 550,000 bayonets, with 2,000 field and mountain guns and about 100 siege guns.

The Japanese extreme left is guarded by Tamura's cavalry division. The Chinese in the Japanese service are in the center, screened by cavalry under command of Gen. Okihara.

The rains this year have been less heavy than usual, and it will be possible to begin operations sooner than expected.

Japanese cruisers are making demonstrations along the coast in the rear of the Russian forces in Korea, evidently intent on facilitating the advance of Gen. Hasagawa's force by menacing the Russian line of communications.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Col. Kremarken, Chief of Police, was shot yesterday by a man named Procopio and killed at Helsinki, in Finland.

Procopio was arrested and has been identified as an accomplice of the man who recently attempted to assassinate Gen. G. Missold.

A bullet was thrown in the center of the town of Bytostok yesterday, killing several persons and severely wounding a number of others, including the Chief of Police and his son.

A report has reached here from Sebastian to the effect that a mutinous conspiracy has been discovered among the crews of the vessels of the Black Sea fleet, in consequence of which the summer maneuvers have been canceled.

Attacks by Cossacks.

At Karatshevka peasants who were complaining to the proprietors of their lands of the exorbitant rents were attacked by Cossacks and infantry. Three peasants were killed, 11 wounded and 120 were arrested.

Stories that Peace Plenipotentiary White is authorized to conclude an alliance with Japan and that he has decided to break off the negotiations in case Japan refuses to listen to his counter-propositions cause similar trouble.

It can safely be assumed that the Russian Government will wait until it hears the Japanese terms before it decides what, if any, counter-propositions shall be made.

Great importance is believed to attach to the conference of Berlin. Banker Mendelsohn with Mr. White on the latter's railway train.

The Czar's flag was flying over the winter palace at 6 o'clock this evening, proving that he still is in his capital, which includes Peterhof. Neither the ministry nor the court has heard that he intends to travel.

The foreign ministry is equally unenlightened in regard to the Kaiser's alleged intention to visit the Czar.

Report Finding Bombs.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Today was widely reported by the working class and liberals of St. Petersburg and many other parts of the empire as a momentous day for those killed in the disturbances of Jan. 22, six months ago. No reports of serious disorders were received. Many factories in St. Petersburg were closed all day, the workers departing.

After the requiem masses there was a stoppage of work among the printers and the men employed in several other trades. Only one afternoon paper appeared, and the majority of the morning papers will not appear tomorrow. The day passed in St. Petersburg with entire quiet, but it is reported that another cache of bombs has been discovered. A posse of detectives watched the Moscow railroad station all day for exploded terrorist.

The workmen of an arms factory at Sosrostsk, a suburb of St. Petersburg, disarmed a policeman who was attempting to hinder them from marching with red flags and singing the "Marxist." But there was no further violence.

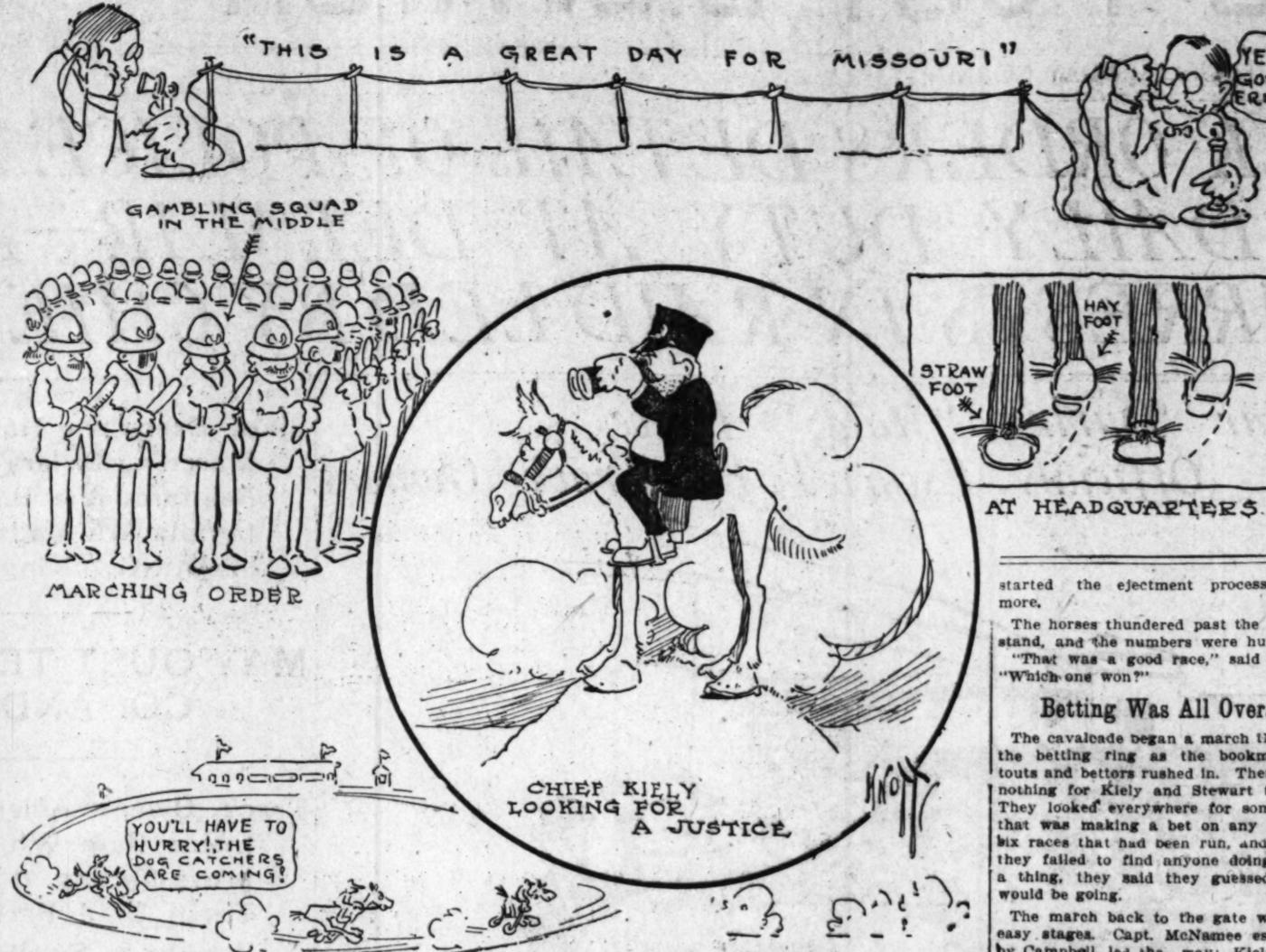
The Zemstvo congress in session at Moscow will adjourn tonight. The report of its deliberations will not be reported, but they are generally known in liberal circles. Considerable disappointment is expressed at the results attained, as it is felt that much time was wasted in the discussion of non-essential points.

Had to See.

From the Cleveland Leader.
He With the Whiskers: Say, feller, don't you wear two glasses instead of only one?

He With the Monocle: Why, dence take it, I know, a fellah has to see, doesn't he?

An Irreverent Cartoonist's Impressions of the Delmar Raid



POLICE TO STOP TURF GAMBLING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Neither did any of them lose any money.

That was the distinctive feature of the police raid. Nobody was arrested—nobody was interfered with.

Kiley and Desmond and Stewart and the other eight paid their way in, talked with Sam Adler, his attorney, and Deputy Sheriff Clarence Campbell, witnessed the ejection of three Post-Dispatch reporters, walked to the deserted betting ring after the last race had been run, walked out, re-leveled the 32 foot patrolmen, and the 12 mounted men whom they had gathered to show how it was to be done—and went home.

Mobilization of Police.

But the raid was imposing before it began. There were the 32 footmen, commanded by Lieut. McNamee and three sergeants, riding boldly to the scene on a street car; there were the 12 mounted men, with Capt. McNamee at their head, riding boldly on horseback down Delmar boulevard, dashing across the city limits and kicking up an awful dust.

And there were Kiley and Desmond and Stewart and the eight detectives, coming up nonchalantly on trolley cars to take the leadership.

Most people knew the raid was to be made, but could not conceive of trying to "pick 'em." It was manifest in the action of the track owners, who hovered about the club house balconies as lookouts, scanning the horizon for the first sign of the approaching army. It was manifest among the bookmakers who did not leave the books open (even the State,) but considered mainly the betting ring trying to establish connection with discreet persons, who wanted to "get down a little bet."

At one time an automobile went dashed past the betting ring. The track was blocked, and the man who was chugging was "Police," shouted someone, and there was a stampede. The police did not come in the dust left by the auto however, and the betting ring frequenters went back to their seats.

The time set for the raid was 3 o'clock. As the hour approached the excitement grew; as it passed the track habituals began to laugh.

Joke About the Cops.

"The cops won't come," said many. "They won't do anything if they do come," said some of the others.

"They might," said the hopeful remnant.

Police Are Sighted.

At 4 o'clock there was a flutter at the Delmar gate, and people began to run toward it. The lookouts on the club house balconies had espied a trolley carload of policemen, and Sam Adler, Deputy Sheriff Campbell and other guardians of the track hurried to the entrance.

The policemen dismounted, formed in line, came to "attention," and marched to a good shady place across Skinner gate.

"Te-he," said the spectators; "they didn't come in."

"We are here as State officers, and we are going to demand administration."

"Well," said Campbell, "of course you know my position."

"What is your position?" said Kiley, fastening Campbell with his gaze.

"Deputy Sheriff," said Campbell.

"O," said Kiley. "But I mean, are you going to preserve the peace?"

"Yes, sir," said Campbell.

"Well," said Kiley, "we are here to help you."

You Must Buy Tickets.

"Something's doing now," was the muttered prediction.

Capt. McNamee rode proudly at the head of his men. When people could look around him and see the men, they

started the ejection process once more.

The horses thundered past the judges stand, and the numbers were hung up.

"That was a good race," said Kiley. "Which one won?"

Betting Was All Over.

The calamity began a march through the racing grounds, the bettors and betters rushing in. There was nothing for Kiley and Stewart to see. They looked everywhere for somebody that was making a bet on any of the mix races that had been run, and when they failed to find anyone doing such a thing, they said they guessed they would be going.

The march back to the gate was by easy stages. Capt. McNamee escorted by Campbell, led the way; Kiley and Stewart and Adler followed.

Kiley and Stewart and Desmond and the others came out gradually. McNamee dismissed the footmen, and they went galloping away; McNamee dismissed the footmen, and they made a grand rush for eastbound cars. They were a disgusted lot. They had been called for special duty at 1 p.m., had missed their lunches, had sweltered around at rendezvous for three hours, had been forced to stand outside the gates while their superiors went in to the races, and then had been told to hurry up and report for night duty.

"Is a thundering raid," said one.

"Is a thundering raid," said another. All who heard them sighed their agreement.

After it was all over, Kiley was asked what he had done.

Nothing to Warrant Arrest.

"Nothing," he said, "except get in there as I said I would do. There was no betting going on, and no evidence of gambling of any kind; so there was nothing to warrant any arrest."

"What about their refusal to admit you as State officers?"

"O," President Stewart advised me to say.

"Suppose they had refused to admit you on tickets?"

"We'd have got in," said Kiley.

"Suppose we had given b.t.s.?"

"We were ready to give battle, too."

And with that the Chief hurried away.

POLICE PART OF MILITARY.

"Whereas, the Governor, as the supreme conservator of the peace throughout the State, that men backed by millions of wealth and political influence are openly committing felonies by registering bets on horse races; that dramshop keepers, in flagrant defiance of the statutes, keep their places open on Sunday; that men are openly held up and robbed in the orgies and the general debauchery following the violations of this law; that gamblers ply their trade uninterrupted and scoff at the authority of the State; that the laws of the State are nullified and the statutes of the State trampled on in the dust; and, the honor of the State assailed without interference or hindrance, and that the local officials either cannot or will not uphold the laws there; and, whereas, such conditions cannot be tolerated in Missouri; and,

"Whereas, it is the sworn duty of the Executive to execute the laws of the State, has the right to call on the metropolitan police as a part of the military arm of the State, to preserve peace and order and suppress oulaway;

"Now, therefore, in order to maintain the peace and dignity of the State and to preserve the majesty of the laws of the State, you are hereby directed to instruct the Chief of Police of the City of St. Louis to detail fifty officers, or more, for duty in St. Louis County, with orders to proceed, with all convenient speed to Delmar racetrack, in said County of St. Louis, and there arrest any and all persons feloniously registering bets, and to seize and hold all evidence all money, papers and paraphernalia connected with said felonies.

"Whereas, the Governor, as the supreme conservator of the peace throughout the State, that the sheriff and deputy sheriffs and constables of St. Louis County had failed to do—raids the track which was permitting betting in defiance of law.

Excitement at Track.

The early excitement was intense. It was manifested in the action of all the "track regulars" who were there to see the old men in command trying to "pick 'em."

It was manifest in the action of the track owners, who hovered about the club house balconies as lookouts, scanning the horizon for the first sign of the approaching army. It was manifest among the bookmakers who did not leave the books open (even the State,) but considered mainly the betting ring trying to establish connection with discreet persons, who wanted to "get down a little bet."

When so arrested, the felons will be taken by the officers before some justice of the peace of the county and warrants sworn out for them, with the officers as witnesses, in the usual way. The arrests must continue from day to day so long as the felonies are committed.

The officers should be further instructed to see that the dramshop laws and the gambling laws are observed, and to close all dramshops found to be open contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided; and to arrest all persons found violating such laws. These outlaws, when so arrested, will be turned over to the sheriff, and warrants sworn out for them before a justice of the peace, in the manner and form above set out. Every arrest should be by the officer who himself sees the crime committed, and by no other.

"Very respectfully,

"JOS. W. FOLK, Governor."

saw there were only twelve, instead of the hundred the fat job holder had spoken of.

"Half," shouted the captain.

They halted—all but Sergeant Hickman. His horse and an automobile came into conjunction, and the horse skidded.

"Umpf-umph-brrrr!" shouted Capt. McNamee.

The valiant trooper backed its twelve horses' tails against the racetrack fence and stopped.

See Reporters Ejected.

Then, with Stewart leading the way, the eleven marched in. On their way down the walk they passed a Post-Dispatch reporter who was being ejected by his camera.

Kiley walked between Stewart and Bond, a lawyer for the racetrack people. Judge Krum, another of their lawyers, was close behind. They marched into the space under the stand.

Apparently bound for the betting ring, they halted opposite the jockey club offices. Kiley produced a big bunch of legal-looking papers. Adler stopped to order the ejection of a Post-Dispatch reporter, and began to read the papers. It took him a long time. Then he asked the entire party into the office and they went in.

Bookies Profit by Delay.

Down in the betting ring, the wary bookmakers were taking their few bets on the outcome. By the time the conference in the office had ended, the big had sounded, the horses were not one person in the betting ring.

At the threshold of the betting ring, Kiley halted his army. Somebody whispered something to Adler, and he deserted Kiley while he hurried to eject another Post-Dispatch reporter.

Kiley looked over the betting ring. "They're off," a score of voices shouted, and the raiders turned to watch the race.

"You Must Buy Tickets."

"Something's doing now," was the muttered prediction.

Capt. McNamee rode proudly at the head of his men. When people could look around him and see the men, they

readied to eject him.

"Well," said Kiley, "we are here to help you."

"Pshaw! Only Twelve!"

"Something's doing now," was the muttered prediction.

Capt. McNamee rode proudly at the head of his men. When people could look around him and see the men, they

readied to eject him.

"Well," said Kiley, "we are here to help you."

"You Must Buy Tickets."

"Something's doing now," was the muttered prediction.

Capt. McNamee rode proudly at the head of his men. When people could look around him and see the men, they

readied to eject him.

"Well," said Kiley, "we are here to help you."

"No," began Kiley.

Angry Mr. Depew Will Explain All When He Gets

BATHHOUSES TO STOP DROWNINGS; GAZZOLEO'S CRY

Fifteenth Ward Delegate to Open Campaign for Use of \$45,000 Already Appropriated for This Purpose.

RECHRISTENS HIMSELF "BATHHOUSE ANDY"

Rich Civic Improvement Leaders Rest at Seashore While St. Louis Boys Drown in River, He Says.

Andrew Gazzolo Jr., Delegate from the Fifteenth Ward to the House of Delegates, has rechristened himself "Bathhouse Andy," and is getting ready to vivify the free bathhouse project which has been dormant for two years, ever since \$45,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

When the House of Delegates resumes business after the summer recess Delegate Gazzolo is going to introduce a resolution demanding that immediate steps be taken toward the establishment of free bathhouses.

It is his purpose to incorporate in his resolution something about the number of drowning boys who have been drowned in the Mississippi and Meramec rivers and is ponds this summer. He says these drownings have occurred because bathhouses have not been provided and he blames the Civic Improvement League for not establishing them.

When the \$45,000 was appropriated two years ago the money was made subject to the league's use, but the league has not used it.

Delegate Gazzolo said yesterday that so far as he could discover, nothing had been done toward providing the bathhouses. He said that David T. Davis, president of the league, was in Europe, and Gerald Swope, a member of the summer in Maine, while the boys of St. Louis were risking their lives by swimming in dangerous rivers and ponds.

Where Houses Are Needed.

"The platforms of both political parties in St. Louis have endorsed the free bathhouse movement and the city has appropriated the money to pay for the bathhouses. Yet just because these civic improvement men are too busy having a good time in Europe, and America, and elsewhere, nothing can be done, because the direction of the work of establishing these bathhouses was placed in their hands. Say, this sort of thing won't."

"Where do we want the free bathhouses? Well, we want them everywhere the population is crowded and poor and bathing facilities are needed. We ought to have one in the neighborhood of the old Standard Market, one in Fifteenth street between Carr and Cass avenues, and one about at Twenty-third and O'Farrell, and one or two others scattered along Gas or Linden street. And the \$45,000 now waiting to be used for this very purpose would be enough to pay for all these bathhouses."

B. & O. IN KANAWHA DEAL Joins the Vanderbilts in Purchasing Syndicate Formed in Gould Interests.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—It may be definitely stated that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has united with the Vanderbilt interests in the purchase of the coal lands, railroad rights and other property of the Little Kanawha syndicate in Central West Virginia.

By the deal the Baltimore & Ohio secures the elimination of the road, which had been projected from Bellington, W. Va., to Pittsburgh, and which was designed to parallel the Baltimore & Ohio from Bellington to Grafton. This projected road was partly graded, the sum of \$60,000 having been expended on the work and in the acquisition of the rights of way.

The Baltimore & Ohio will secure for its Bellington branch all the coal and other tonnage originating in the territory between Grafton and Bellington. No further work will be done on the road by the Little Kanawha syndicate.

The line which the Little Kanawha has projected from Bellington to Pittsburgh, and which has been captured by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Vanderbilt interests, is still to be used, the route which was to serve as the connecting link for the Gould roads, but the Wabash has since made other arrangements.

BAR BRAKEMEN'S BOUQUETS Profuse Floral Decorations Lead to Order Prohibiting Wearing of Flowers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—In future do not wear flowers or bouquets in the lapsels of your coats, or any decorations of any kind that are not prescribed by the rules." This order, issued for the guidance of Norfolk & Western trainmen, was provoked by the remarkable taste for flowers and quantity of flowers worn by conductors and brakemen.

It is said the crisis came a few days ago when a conductor decorated himself with sweet peas, tridal roses and narcissus.

The Knock Feminine.

Perdie. What an exquisite complexion Miss Dresden has! Nature has indeed given her a natural gift to be envied.

Gertie. Yes, it's a natural gift to be envied to do it well. But her people are all artistic.

Wedding Rings (gold gold) Finest quality, \$10 to \$15. Marmont Jewelry & Co., Broadway Cor., Louisville. Illustrated catalog free. Write for it.

Mr. Jerome Cannot Find Mrs. Huntington to Ask Her About "Fads and Fancies"



Mrs. C. P. Huntington
from Photo taken a few years ago

Rich Widow Paid \$10,000 for Her Copy, Though Pretty Julia Morisini's Father Declined One for \$2500.

NEW YORK, July 22.—District Attorney Jerome will have some trouble in serving a subpoena on Mrs. Collis P. Huntington.

She is alleged to have paid \$10,000 for one copy of "Fads and Fancies," though she had no very pressing need for the book at that.

A telephonic inquiry as to her explanation of the purchase, made when

the District Attorney got the information about Mrs. Huntington's liberality, is said to have been followed by a packing of suitcases and embarkation by Mrs. Huntington and her secretary, Miss Caroline Campbell, in a station wagon.

Mrs. Huntington spends her summers in her stone fortress at Throggs Neck. Her butler says he does not know where his mistress went. Neither does Mr. Jerome. To escape service she must have left the State.

Giovanni Morisini, the millionaire banker who once was the bodyguard of Jay Gould, and whose daughter Victoria

PACKERS' TRUST MOODY'S THEME

Attorney-General Tells How Prosecution Began When Unavoidable.

HAD TO WORK QUIETLY

Nearly 200 Witnesses Subpoenaed at Same Time All Over the Country.

NAHANT, Mass., July 22.—Attorney-General Moody spoke before the Lincoln Club today on its annual outing. He spoke in defense of his own and the conduct of the President in daring to bring to trial members of the beef packers' trust.

He made it very clear that the prosecution was forced by the packers themselves. And if he could have told the Lincoln Club this sooner he would have done so. But Mr. Moody says it is not always possible in the Department of Justice to take the public into full confidence just at the inception of things.

Mr. Moody made it clear that effective action was taken only after a loud howl went up from all parts of the country and the Chicago District Attorney had confessed he could find no evidence.

"In May, 1902," said Mr. Moody, "Attorney-General Knowlton filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States at Chicago in which it was alleged that defendants (seven corporations, one co-partnership and 23 individuals) had entered into a combination by which they conspired to suppress competition in the purchase of livestock and in the sale of fresh meat throughout the country and for the obtaining of rebates from common carriers on account of their shipments of meat.

Appeal Was Rejected.

"In February, 1903, the demurrer of the defendants to this bill was overruled by the Honorable Judge Grosscup. In May, 1904, an injunction was issued against all the defendants, forbidding the continuance of the conspiracies alleged in the bill.

The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in January, 1905, with the assistance of Mr. Danaher, then attorney for the Government, the Standard Oil King is a truly good man—entirely different from the money-mad monopolist pictured by Miss Tarbell and others.

"On Feb. 21, 1905, by telegraphic orders of the United States district subpoenas, nearly 300 witnesses were served simultaneously in the different state marshals throughout the country. The strictest secrecy was enjoined on these officers.

"It was soon reported that this

was the case, and he observed:

"On Feb. 21, 1905, by telegraphic orders of the United States district subpoenas, nearly 300 witnesses were served simultaneously in the different state marshals throughout the country. The strictest secrecy was enjoined on these officers.

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BENNINGTON'S BOILERS WEAK AND REPAIRED

Court Martial Will Fix Blame for Accident Long Feared by Officers and Men as Letters Told.

MANY BODIES LOST WILL FLOAT IN BAY

Admiral Goodrich of Pacific Station Will Begin Investigation Immediately After Funeral at San Diego Today.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—Apparently everybody knew about the weakness of the boilers and furnaces of the Bennington.

The records show that there are reports on the subject as late as April 14 of this year, when patching repairs were made. This state of facts raises the question as to whether the blame for the disaster lies on the officers of the ship or on the officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

On Oct. 7 last, a month and seven days before Commander Young took charge of the gunboat, Commander Rosenthal Miles made the following observation: "Should the condition of the boiler furnace grow worse, urgent necessity for going to navy yard may arise."

On April 14 of this year an inspector who had recommended repairs on the ship, which had been made, reported that she was in condition to make the cruise to Honolulu, from which the ship had returned just before the wreck occurred.

Statements of Commander Lucien Young that the boilers had carried only 144 pounds of steam in coming from Honolulu indicate that he remembered the warning to not carry more than 145 pounds of steam. His further assertion that they never during the cruise carried more than 140 is taken as meaning that he took the injunction to heart and mean to have it observed, even if it was not at the time when the explosion occurred.

Toward the close of the short official day, officers of the bureau of steam and engineering who had talked rather freely early in the day became very guarded in their statements and comments. It had become apparent that a question would be raised as to which set of officers would be blamed the most.

Secretary Bonaparte late this afternoon wired the department he would leave Boston, Mass., where he has been for a week, in time to assume charge on Monday morning.

CAPT. YOUNG KNEW BOILER WAS NOT SAFE.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—Commander Lucien Young of the United States gunboat Bennington knew that the boilers of his ship were weak.

His sister-in-law, Mrs. F. O. Young of Lexington, Ky., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Harris here. To her Commander Young wrote that the boilers and machinery were not deemed safe.

The Bennington had been placed in Commander Young's charge after the Montgomery, which he had previously commanded, was sent to the hospital. He has written to Mrs. Young that its equipment was old and damaged by wear.

The boilers, he wrote, were not being worked to their full capacity because of the knowledge that they were weak. Then, as they were of poor quality, the steam pressure had been held down to 155 pounds' pressure on the last trip from Honolulu.

Capt. Young had simply mentioned these details in describing the boat and did not express in a way that would lead to a relative belief he considered his ship at all dangerous.

"I know that today Capt. Young's greatest regret is that he was not with his men to share the same fate which befell them," said Mrs. Young Saturday. "Capt. Young is naturally daring and intrepid, the first message he sent me said he was going to return to my husband at Lexington. It said: 'The vessel blown up, I am in Cincinnati, O. Safe.'

BODIES STILL IN WRECK SWELL THE DEATH LIST.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—The Bennington horror death list may be swelled by the appalling total of four score before the last words have been written.

These figures, which at first glance appear exaggerated, are made up of the known dead, the probable victims among the injured now in the various hospitals and the total of missing, and is summarized as follows:

DEAD AT MORGUE, 49.

**DEAD IN THE FLOODED FIRE
BOAT, 15.**

INJURED WHO MAY DIE, 10.

TOTAL, 64.

The probable deaths of injured men is based upon the opinion of Dr. R. H. Foster, of the United States Marine Hospital Service and the number of missing upon the statement of Commander Young.

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This much is known, however.

Bodies Wedged in Wreck.

Seven bodies are wedged beneath collapsed crown sheets and burst bulkheads of the fire room. How many more

may be found in the compartments now

under repair are not yet known.

Boilers carried only 114 pounds of steam in going to San Diego from Honolulu because of a warning given by the inspector April 14 not to carry over 146 pounds, though the boilers were of 160 pounds' capacity.

Recently Commander Young wrote his sister-in-law the machinery of the boat was old and damaged by wear.

FULL LIST OF DEAD OVER ONE HUNDRED.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—Following is an official list of known dead, with ages, occupation and place of birth or enlistment:

**CHARLES K. PERRY, 26,
BERT E. M. TAYLOR, 26, seaman,
ALBERT A. HUGHES, 19, seaman,
CHARLES KAMMERER, 26, fireman,
JOSEPH NEWCOMB, 27, seaman,
HARRY MOSHER, 25, fireman, Newark, N. J.
WILBUR WRIGHT, 22, steward, home
LEONARD MICHAEL G. QUINN, 31, fireman,
CHARLES HAGGLUM, 25, Leadville, Colo.
KIRKLEY F. MORRIS, 24, fireman,
WILFRED C. PARIS, 26, coal passer,
WILLIAM C. WILSON, 19, seaman,
GEORGE W. POLLOCK, 24, coal
EMIL DRECHS, 24, seaman, Newark,
WALTER G. GRANT, 23, coal passer, Chicago.
JOHN GOIKA, 18, seaman, Milwaukee,
JOHN MCKONE, 23, fireman, Leadville, Colo.
CHARLES ROBINSON, 23, seaman, Chicago.
GLEN BROWNLEE, 24, seaman, Galveston, Tex.
STEPHEN V. LEWIS, 24, coal
WALTER G. GRANT, 23, coal passer, Chicago.
HARRY W. WHEELER, 24, seaman, Newark, N. J.
ROBERT E. CARR, 18, seaman, Denver.
HARRY F. SMITH, 25, seaman, Har-
PRESTON CARPENTER, 20, seaman, Arapahoe, Neb.
L. S. SAVAGE, 23, seaman, Waco, Tex.
LEWIS B. ARCHER, 20, seaman, Fort Worth, Tex.
DON C. ARCHER, 19, seaman, San Francisco.
CHARLES J. KUNTZ, 20, seaman, St. Louis, Mo.
C. G. WHEELER, 24, seaman, Newark, N. J.
JOE KEMPTON, 18, seaman, Liverpool, England.
ROBERT E. CARR, 18, seaman, Denver.
HARRY F. SMITH, 25, seaman, Har-
PRESTON CARPENTER, 20, seaman, Arapahoe, Neb.
L. S. SAVAGE, 23, seaman, Waco, Tex.
LEWIS B. ARCHER, 20, seaman, San Francisco.
RICHARD T. HOUSE, 21, seaman, CINCINNATI.
CLAUDE H. STEVENSON, 23, seaman, San Francisco.
ALBERT H. SCHOREGGE, 21, seaman, New Ulm, Minn.
JOHN C. BARTHO, 22, seaman, Clar-
L. J. GUATHIES, 25, seaman, New York.
MATHEN G. CHAMBERS, 23, seaman, Louisville, Ind.
FREDERICK M. BROWN, 26, machinist, JOSEPH EZELL, 27, seaman, Waco, Tex.
FREDERICK J. GEISS, 29, coal
CLAUDE H. STEVENSON, 23, seaman, EMILE C. HOFFMAN, 26, blacksmith, San Antonio, Tex.
EDWARD B. FERGUSON, 36, chief
CLAUDE H. STEVENSON, 23, seaman, ELMER U. BRUNSON, 29, seaman, Chicago.
An unidentified man of the new department who joined the Bennington upon her arrival here.**

Commander Young, captain of the Bennington, has been advised of the orders to Admiral Goodrich. It will take Goodrich about four days to reach San Diego.

length of time. "No one could have been on the underdeck especially un-
der deck, and escaped death or injury."

GOODRICH WILL PROBE CAUSE OF DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival today at Bellingham Bay of Rear-Admiral Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, with his squadron, from Alaskan waters.

Acting Secretary Darling at once advised him to proceed forthwith to San Diego.

It was not necessary for the department to send him to conduct an investigation as to the cause of the disaster, as the regulations provide that the vice admiral will do so.

Vernon's great-grandmother was a Scotch woman and she lived to be 95. Little Mabel wears a pin upon which is painted a Madonna head.

They have considered placing the two children in a home, but dislike to give them up. If matters become worse, they will probably have to do so.

Vernon's great-grandmother was a Scotch woman and she lived to be 95. Little Mabel wears a pin upon which is painted a Madonna head.

That was the property of the great-
grandmother.

Some of the family ancestors were French, but one little spot of brown in Vernon's blue eyes is all that tells of Vernon's Gallic ancestry.

Baby Selma will taste her first drink of pure milk Sunday. Miss Hill visited her Friday and Mrs. Plachka took the child to the physician and had a prescription written. The milk will be ready for Selma Sunday morning.

They have an old-fashioned "Broshay" shawl to wrap about her and keep the wind from making her too cold.

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NEWS OF MANY FOREIGN NATIONS TOLD IN THESE POST-DISPATCH CABLEGRAMS

FRANCE LIKELY TO PUT LOVE IN MARRIAGE CODE

Hervieu's Suggestion Has Impressed the Gallic Statesmen, Who Now Really Contemplate This Reform for Republic's Safety.

CUPID SELDOM BRINGS ABOUT UNIONS THERE

Matrimony Is a Matter of Convenience, Social Position or Money Being the Moving Factors in Most Cases.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—At the present time a nonconquerable number of Frenchmen are living in the rear that the law may compel them, under penalty, to leave their wives.

It is not that these men do not already possess some sort of affection for their partners in life, but there is no knowing what awful interpretation the ladies might put upon the new reading of the law.

Heretofore the French marriage code has limited itself to declaring that the contracting parties owe each other mutual esteem, fidelity and succor. Nothing is mentioned about love.

An eminent playright, M. Paul Hervieu, however, thinks that people who enter the bonds of wedlock should also be required by law to love one another.

M. Hervieu expressed his views before a Parliamentary Committee formed to consider certain reforms in the Code, and apparently a majority of the members are inclined to share his view, on the ground that it is in the interests of morality for the law to recognize love in matrimony.

Curious enough, love enters very little indeed into the making of the vast majority of French marriages. French people as a rule marry because it is to their mutual interests. In aristocratic marriages love is seldom even taken into consideration. It is purely a question of convention, of decorum, of mutual convenience.

Among the middle or bourgeoisie classes marriage is principally a question of pounds, shillings and pence. A manufacturer or merchant looks forward in considering a marriage to finding in the shape of his wife's dowry value corresponding to the position he holds or the annual income he derives from his profession or business.

One of the first care of a French father is to provide a dowry for each of his daughters, and according to the value of the dowry the man can command a more or less suitable husband for his daughter.

The larger the dowry the more likely will the bride be to find a suitable son-in-law.

Such marriages are nearly always arranged by the parents or next relations on both sides. The man who decides it is time to marry seldom fixes his choice on any particular girl. He allows her to make up her mind, and if she manages to obtain by various well-known artifices, a view of the person who is suggested to him as a suitable mate, he will be sufficiently presentable to please him and the two families can come to terms as regards financial matters, the proposal is made in due form.

In France, hasty marriages, long engagements and breakups of promise are practically unknown.

Nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact that the proportion of unhappy French marriages is far greater than the natural bent of the average French woman is to become the comrade and the friend of her husband. She very frequently takes a keen interest in business affairs, and it does not appear that the French method of marrying young people, in the absence of any preconceived affection, works as badly as might be imagined.

ACTOR HAWTREY'S WIFE A SUICIDE IN LONDON.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—Charles Hawtrey's wife, Mrs. Hawtrey, was found hanging herself off a balcony at the Alexandra Hotel, opposite Hyde Park corner, last night.

Although Mr. Hawtrey has not been seen about of late years, since she separated from her husband, an actor, who had sprung from a small stage, from Paris to London, she was well known.

She was the daughter of Mrs. Bagot Chester.

The day who were passing the hotel at the time she fell saw the scream she gave as she dropped was something to be forgotten.

The performance had just closed, when a man, who was recognized as the abductor of the dead, informed the police that she was Miss Ida Cernovitz, the daughter of a wealthy owner in the neighborhood ofogram.

The girl had never alone to go anywhere alone, and had a nurse with her when the accident occurred.

WILLIAM GILLETTE TO PLAY IN PARIS THEATER.

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PARIS, July 22.—Charles Frohman, manager of the theater, will play here after his London season, and from now on each summer will see a Frohman star on the Paris boards. Irving has agreed to play here next year, but has not yet consented.

Frohman says he also intends to bring our more French plays than ever in America next season.

Another Operation for Mrs. Paget.

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ST. LOUISAN NOW COLD TOWARD PLAN TO MAKE PALAIS ROYAL A STORE

Consul Stanley Stoner Says Fund for Promoting American Enterprise in Paris Has Been Mismanaged.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—The American scheme to buy or rent the Palais Royal with the object of converting it into a huge department store, including a hotel and theater, on the American plan promises to be a failure.

Difficulties confront the project on all sides; M. Bernard, the rich private banker, who has put up most of the French capital, has grown lukewarm, while Stanley Stoner of St. Louis, United States Consul-General to India, who represented those who put up most of the money for the expenses involved in presenting the scheme on both sides of the Atlantic, charges Theodore Stanton and Yves Guyot, particularly the former, with spending a large part of the money in New York in developments in New York and Paris, supposed to be destined to forward the undertaking, but which were really ineffective.

What has given a deathblow to Palais Royal is the opposition of American business men in Paris, who could not see how it would advance American interests here, believing it would work harm instead of good to concentrate Americans in a single-out-of-the-way locality.

"The American tourist does not want an American hotel and theater in Paris these days," said a prominent American banker to the Post-Dispatch correspondent. "He wants French shops and French establishments of all sorts; otherwise he might as well remain in New York. It would be many years before the Stanton-Guyot colossal scheme could pay a soul dividend; it was a dream of unpractical men."

SHAH AN EASY MARK FOR THE PARIS AGENTS.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—The Shah of Persia, now domiciled in fashionable Paris, is not too well protected against Parisians.

All day long persons carry things to him, hoping he will buy. After buying a case of typewriter, a bridledored carriage, a diamond Zanzibar and a cocktail shaker, the Shah entered his hotel yesterday, probably thinking the day was over.

He was received by the manager, called to the balcony to see an automobile demonstration in the Champs Elysees, consisting of Col. Vaudier's steamer auto train, five vehicles, maneuvering gracefully around the hotel.

He gave a grunt of horror on seeing the auto train, exclaiming, "I am disgusted for its vivid yellow color."

It is suggested that the supply branch of the army should have a thorough knowledge of the world's markets, and that capable agents should be appointed, who in time of war would be responsible for getting supplies from contractors whose integrity was beyond doubt.

In this way coarse food and rotten stores were not only sent to the troops, but were accepted by those who, if properly qualified, would have rejected them.

It is suggested that the supply branch of the army should have a thorough knowledge of the world's markets, and that capable agents should be appointed, who in time of war would be responsible for getting supplies from contractors whose integrity was beyond doubt.

Such a scheme would probably cost \$500,000 a year, but in war time it would result in the saving of millions.

FRENCH TREASURY IS ENRICHED BY LOTTERY.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—There is method in the French Government's so-called madness in permitting lotteries on such a big scale as the most recent, in which they are the most popular, is. It is apparent that the publication of the figures showing the pots according to the Treasury through these means.

In the lottery every ticket must bear a 2-cent Government stamp, in other words, 10 per cent of all

winnings. Moreover, 10 per cent of all winnings must be paid to the State also; since there are about 10,000,000,000 francs won.

The French Budget derives a handsome addition to its credit side from the same of chance, which has grown from a sum of 100 francs to 100 francs.

It is suggested that it would be impossible to abolish it, even if the legislative department desired to do so.

URGES YANKEE WOMEN TO CHANGE FASHIONS.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—I have just come home, and all the fashions seem so queer," So remarked Mrs. Archibald Little, authoress and traveler, to the Society of American Women in London.

"When," she said, "that every woman's dress is like a man's, I am afraid that another worry had been added to life, even to that of poor man. Can't we do something to help him?"

She allows him to do what he can for his wife, and manages to obtain by various well-known artifices, a view of the person who is suggested to him as a suitable mate.

It is suggested that it would be impossible to abolish it, even if the legislative department desired to do so.

GIRL ABDUCTED IN HUNGARY FAMILY FEUD.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

BUDAPEST, July 22.—A sensational abduction took place tonight outside one of the principal theaters here.

The performance had just closed, when a man, who was recognized as the abductor of the dead, informed the police that she was Miss Ida Cernovitz, the daughter of a wealthy owner in the neighborhood ofogram.

The girl had never alone to go anywhere alone, and had a nurse with her when the accident occurred.

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HIGH OFFICERS IN ENGLISH ARMY MAY BE EXPOSED

Subordinates, Who Have Come In for Public Bastinadoing, Threaten to Force the Scandal Upward.

ASTOUNDING CONDITIONS IN SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Men in Authority Reported to Have Directed the Purchase of Provisions From Their Own Firms.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, July 22.—Astounding developments are likely to arise in connection with the war stores scandal.

It is stated that some of the persons implicated threaten that in the event of not obtaining ample satisfaction they will impeach high Government officials for gross carelessness and for lack of business precautions which made them mere tools in the hands of unscrupulous firms.

Officials interested in firms or individuals are stated to have given indirect orders to deal with certain people, and in one case it is alleged that a civilian in authority accepted a bribe.

It is also likely that the case of non-commissioned officers with large banking accounts will be gone into. It will probably be urged that the supply branch of the Army Service Corps is totally unequal for a great war, as it has been reduced to a non-specialized branch, largely governed by transport and infantry officers who have no expert supply experience.

The very small number of efficient supply men were worked off their legs in South Africa, and very often were under officers totally ignorant of supply work, who would not, or could not, refuse supplies which their juniors of the supply branch had condemned.

In this way coarse food and rotten stores were not only sent to the troops, but were accepted by those who, if properly qualified, would have rejected them.

It is suggested that the supply branch of the army should have a thorough knowledge of the world's markets, and that capable agents should be appointed, who in time of war would be responsible for getting supplies from contractors whose integrity was beyond doubt.

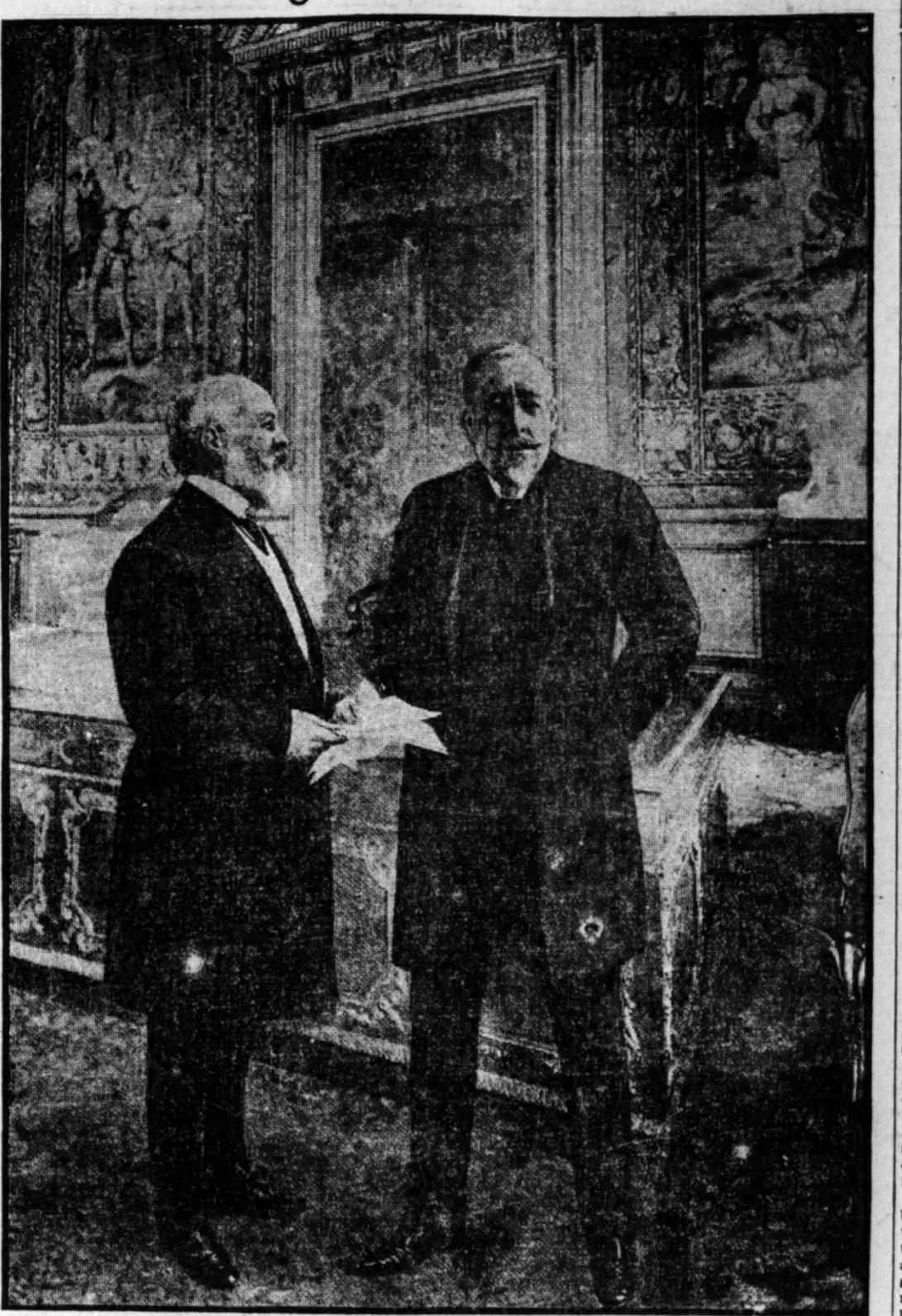
Such a scheme would probably cost \$500,000 a year, but in war time it would result in the saving of millions.

PRINCE RADOLIN.

PREMIER ROUVIER.

This sketch of M. Rouvier, head of President Loubet's Cabinet, and Herr Radolin, the Kaiser's representative in France, was made when France presented her final terms for the settlement of the Morocco affair to Germany. These terms, because of their great moderation, averted trouble between the two countries.

French Premier and German Ambassador Holding Historic Morocco Conference



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SEA TRIPS A LA CARTE UPON THE NEW AMERICA, LARGEST OF STEAMERS

Passengers May Have Either the American or European Plan on the Magnificent New Liner.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—There is method in the madness of the French Government's so-called lottery in permitting lotteries on such a big scale as the most recent, in which they are the most popular, is.

His Holiness retains impressions of the illustrations of American biblical critics' generally even worse than the ones whom many intimate friends, several of whom quite recognize the justice of his criticism, are and said to have encouraged him during his recent visit to Rome to help forward the cause of Catholic reform by publishing

such a scheme as this.

A copy of the Review has been placed in the hands of the Pope, who immediately directed that the summary of the article in Italian be made available to him.

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MANY STRIVING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF A MILLION POPULATION FOR ST. LOUIS

Ideas Suggested in the Contest for the Post-Dispatch Prize of \$500.

TWELVE HUNDRED LETTERS RECEIVED

Conditions of the Award Committee Are Generally Neglected by the Earnest Contestants.

Conditions of Contest.
THE Post-Dispatch renew its offer of a prize of \$500 for the best practical suggestion of ways and means to increase the population of St. Louis to one million or more.

Write as many letters as you wish and address them to the Million Population Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Confine each letter to one suggestion and give a practical plan for carrying out that suggestion.

There is no limit on the number of words in each letter, but brevity will be considered as one of the elements by the Committee on Award.

The contest will close on Sept. 1, 1905.

Over twelve hundred letters have been received from patriotic St. Louisans contesting for the Post-Dispatch prize. Five hundred dollars is offered for a suggestion which will make the population of the city may be increased to a million or more. A committee of award has been appointed by the Million Club Executive Committee, which has laid down the conditions of the contest.

The ideas must be practical and must be set forth in detail, just as if they would be submitted to the Board of Directors of a corporation. Not only must the method of working out the scheme be made plain, but the means of raising the needed money must be stated.

Lots of good ideas have been sent in and many that are not so good, but few adhere to the conditions, or do more than state the bald idea. Few tell HOW the suggestion is to be carried out.

See if you cannot get the \$500. Send in that brilliant idea that is seething in your brain and comply with the conditions of the contest. Make it plain, simple, workable.

Following are a few of the interesting letters received; space forbids the publication of more than a narrow selection:

Printer's Ink Boom.

Million Population Editor.

My idea is as follows: In order to increase the population of St. Louis, it is to advertise it in all the newspapers and periodicals, also to make notes in the other magazines.

This should extend to Europe as well as to the United States and Canada.

With the help of our northern offices I saw lying on the street a small book that told all the interesting facts about that.

I believe the Million Club should make a regular magazine and circulate it widely.

The magazine ought to have a few different languages so that not only Americans or English can read it.

WILLIAM ROSENTHAL,
811 North Tenth street.

A Home-Building Plan.

Million Population Editor.

To increase the population of St. Louis to one million means an increase of about 60,000 families. To get those families to locate means to give them opportunities to buy houses in other cities. In building cities, all increase in value of real estate is produced by the business cities, and something must be done to encourage the occupants of the home to make a living off that.

If a man has a piece of land which he divides into lots, the value of those lots, if the value is permanent, is increased by people buying and improving the lots.

If a person purchases a lot and erects a house, he not only increases the value of his own home. Hence he gets a small part of the value he has created, the balance, however, to the learned increment of land goes to the owner who has produced nothing.

Give little value to the producer.

It is better to build a home and obtain employment.

To do this, organize a society to be known as "The Million Club Association." Have some St. Louis capitalists who are willing to invest enough to purchase land, build houses and receive the investment back with 4 per cent to start the association, and its officers.

Purchaser of acres of land, divide it into lots and streets; this would make 1,000 good lots.

Divide lots into 10 series for the first 100 at a rate twice the cost of acreage and interest. Interest on this price at 2 per cent.

Buy about one-half the purchase price and pay it in cash, and fasten the purchaser near and furnish employment to the purchasers.

When lots are ready for sale, issue stock of the par value of \$100. Share to each purchaser for each house it contains.

When first 100 lots are sold, offer second 100 at an advance equal to usual rates. Let the original value go to \$100. As it grows on the lots.

Increase price of third 100 to the value of the first, and divide this increase over first 100 buyers, and so on, until all lots are sold.

Use the funds of the association to building fund by selling stock to the purchasers of the lots, to the value of the house they desire. All the money received from the sale ready for a home but have a time mortgaged, which can run for seven or eight years, and then the stock, and a sinking fund to pay off the mortgages. Let all stock be paid for in monthly payments of fifty or sixty dollars.

Use the funds of the association: first to build the houses, second to pay for the land, third to pay off the mortgages.

Buy all material at wholesale, used in making houses, and sell it at a saving in cost of 25 to 35 per cent.

Encourage carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters to become first purchasers. They will be interested in giving good, faithful labor.

Charge interest in form of rental from the time the purchaser gets his

HOW?



Your old friend, St. Louis, wants contestants for the Post-Dispatch prize of \$500 to tell HOW to carry out practically their numerous suggestions for increasing the population of the city to one million or more.

house. Allow the profits on material and construction and rentals, together with monthly payments on stock, to accumulate, and add for expenses or improvements when stock matured. Give deeds to each owner and a release to each mortgage, thus helping to get rid of the bonds of incumbrance.

One will be found under this plan a home can be obtained on the monthly payment plan, the purchaser paying no more than he would pay in rent. The security will be lower than the present system. The two greatest objections are first, that other cities will be forced to follow, and the other is that this plan would defeat the object of those who are most strenuously howling for a million population. This plan may not be a vacant lots for yet a little higher price, that they may levy yet a little more tribute on St. Louis's industry.

Individual tracts can be obtained to suit the different classes of purchasers, from the lowest to the highest.

Under this plan a house can be built for 10 per cent less than the usual building and loan plan, where they require 40 per cent paid in by the purchaser before getting his home. He can get the home without the 40 per cent and the security is just about 100.

100% Chemical Building.

Call for a Philanthropist.

Million Population Editor.

To increase the population of St. Louis to 1,000,000 can never be accomplished unless the individual citizens do their share. The assurance that they can remunerate employment when they come.

We have the best and most permanent form of the question is how to secure additional factories. All need the necessity of additional industries and new manufacturing concerns to locate here.

Five hundred factories, employing on an average 200 persons each, and an increase of at least three thousand more people in the city. How to get these additional factories.

Would suggest that all city taxes be abolished—on all responsible firms who will build and operate factories in the city. This will be an easy task.

Things travel along the lines of least resistance.

That is to say, that St. Louis, the fourth city in the United States, will remit all city taxes—coupled with our extremely low state taxation—this fact, will attract the attention of the manufacturing world. It may be necessary to have some special legislation before the suggestion can be carried out.

Then pass another stringent ordinance prohibiting the sale, by the city, of any gas to others than a manufacturer.

All prospective manufacturers could then well afford to locate in St. Louis, on account of cheap power, the bringing of raw materials to the door of the factory. Furthermore, St. Louis would be able to abate the smoke nuisance here, without asking her manufacturers and benefactors to do it. The smoke inspector would be in a job and the manufacturers could be induced to spend a great deal of money in experimenting with different smoke consumers, some of which do not consume, to say nothing of the smoke abatement devices.

Before St. Louis can increase its population to a million or more inhabitants, some practical means must be taken to increase its industrial power.

The concessions, if granted, will injure no one, will help all kinds of manufacturers, and are destined to build up the city—the manufacturing center.

All prospective manufacturers could then well afford to locate in St. Louis, on account of cheap power, the bringing of raw materials to the door of the factory. Furthermore, St. Louis would be able to abate the smoke nuisance here, without asking her manufacturers and benefactors to do it. The smoke inspector would be in a job and the manufacturers could be induced to spend a great deal of money in experimenting with different smoke consumers, some of which do not consume, to say nothing of the smoke abatement devices.

She Could.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

Patience: Do you think it is wrong to play the piano the way the does?

Patrice: Why, I think it's wrong for a person to play the piano the way she does on any day.

ANTI-TRUST LAW JAILS MR. SMILEY

Formed a Wheat Pool in Kansas and Is Statute's First Victim.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Hair to one-fourth of an estate valued at \$400,000, and daily expecting a summons to assume the ownership of the fortune, Mrs. Charles Roberts of 1038 North Lehigh street, has not, as most women would have done, allowed the knowledge of her good luck to turn her mind.

"Most women," she said, "couldn't sleep still a moment after hearing such news. They would be overcome with excitement. The news doesn't affect me so. Of course, I am glad. As for the money, I have given no thought to what I will do with it, and will not be fined for violation of the Kansas anti-trust law.

Mr. Smiley is said to be the only man in the United States who ever suffered imprisonment for the violation of such a law. Other men have been convicted of crimes similar to Smiley's, but have escaped actual imprisonment.

A secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, Mr. Charles Roberts, was arrested in 1902 charged with having formed a pool among the millers of Bismarck, a small wheat station five miles east of Leavenworth.

He was convicted in the District Court here after a trial which was hard fought on both sides. His attorney carried the case through to the Supreme Court, and that court affirmed the decision of the Rush County Circuit Court.

After vainly trying for a pardon from the governor, Smiley came here early in May of this year and surrendered to Justice W. C. Bryan.

Nearly every farmer in Kansas regarded the conviction of Smiley as a personal victory.

Smiley was the farmer of the county in seeing that the sentence of ninety days imprisonment imposed by the court was carried out that for the first time in the history of the state there were from three to thirty farmers gathered about the jail every day.

WIDOW TO WED AN EX-CO-VICT

Discharged Prisoner Who Saved \$3000 During His Term Meets Affinity.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DAYTON, O., July 22.—Having read of the release of John H. Thurman from the Ohio Penitentiary after a confinement of 19 years for the murder of a man who had insulted his wife in Cincinnati long ago, Mrs. Francis Verlich, a widow, of 129 Columbia street, displayed her commissariat by inviting him to call for a Sunday dinner.

Thurman, who was denied admission to the Ohio Penitentiary, had record and who felt the world was against him accepted the invitation and found a true sympathizer. A round table was set up, and the couple will be wedded in the fall.

Thurman has paid the balance due on the furniture he brought to the house painted and much other repairs, necessitating an outlay of several hundred dollars. While in prison he had a model wife and saved nearly \$3000 while working as a painter and varnisher. His former wife, whom he has been unable to locate, is supposed to be living in Cincinnati.

UNITED RUBBER TIRE REPAIR CO., 1945 North Broadway, Kinston, N.C.

Bad Prospect.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Shiftless boys he's waiting to step into his rich uncle's home."

"Well, they'll cause him all sorts of trouble. Nothing is worse than an it-fits-you shoe, and his uncle's are altogether too big for him!"

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

TEXAS VETERANS TO MEET.

Great Congregation of Speakers for Annual Reunion.

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HENLEYOf Athletics Shuts Out
Browns Without a Hit**ENGLISH**Tennis Players Again
Win International Cup**CARDINALS**Lose Fourth Successive
Game to New York Giants**SPORT****BROWNS AND ATHLETICS
BREAK EVEN, HENLEY
PITCHING NO-HIT GAME**Elongated Philadelphian Pitches Wonderful Ball, Allow-
ing no Brownies to Reach Second Base—Locals
Win Concluding Game by Brilliant
Ninth-Inning Finish.

It is the psychological moment Saturday at Sportman's Park. The inning is the ninth; the score, Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 2. The fans are excited. No longer do they eat peanuts. They tell each other what great games they have seen; they compliment and talk of Henley's great heat in pitching a no-hit, no-run game, earlier in the afternoon. They know the Browns cannot beat Waddell, who is pitching the second game, that would be too good to be true, yet they hope and yell.

"Ah! Here comes Koehler, who fanned his last time up, what will he do?" Koehler walks and Jones bunts. Waddell throws the ball over Davis head and Koehler by desperate sprinting reaches third, Jones going to second. Then little Gleason sang to right. The ball falls between the rattled Heybold and Hoffman and Koehler scores with the winning run. Poor Waddell! With the win the second of yesterday's two ball games.

That, once in a while, it pays a manager to sweep the bench and find a strong, sturdy pitcher pining for something to do was exemplified yesterday. As soon as Manager Mack heard that Peavy was going to pitch he began to土壤ize. "Peavy never has been very successful against us. Why not take a chance with Henley? True, he has pitched but four games this year, but I think he will do."

These may not have been Mr. Mack's exact thoughts, but they are the ones received at the different wireless stations last evening and it is said they were wafted from Sportman's Park. Anyway, Mr. Henley pitched. If there ever was anything the matter with him it was not evident yesterday. The elongated twirler seemed to have been born anew, his repertoire comprising all of the mysterious and secret features that made him one of the blazing points of the baseball firmament last year.

Now a hit or run did he give during the whole nine innings, thereby earning the distinction of pitching the first no-hit, no-run game in the American League this year. But once before in St. Louis has a pitcher twirled such a game. This was July 15, 1891, and the St. Louis Cardinals, then under the captaincy of Frank Selee, were the victims. One year later, August 5, Ames of the New York club pitched five innings against the Cardinals with the same result. In fact, the Cards only went five innings this does not begin to compare with the performances of Mathewson and Henley.

Mathewson's performance, while a stirring one, was hardly as meritorious as that of Henley. Selby, then playing left field for New York, had a Jose Bautista-like idea of hitting a line drive at his shoe tip and Hickman, the Giant's shortstop, saved him from a double play by a long throw from deep short.

Yesterday there was but one hit that looked like it might go safe. That was a single by Hoffman, the center fielder captured neatly. But three runners reached first, all of them being passed over the three bases.

The next game will go down in St. Louis baseball history as the greatest exhibition of the art of twirling ever pitched. And, in the end, the winner, Henley, was given an ovation by the thousands of fans who had witnessed his wonderful performance.

Both games were full of life and ex-

**CARDINALS LOSE
FOUR STRAIGHT**Are no Match for McGraw's
Scrappy Players in Final
Game of Series.**DEPARTURE REGRETTED**Gotham Deplores Passing of
Burkeites to Brooklyn, as
They Are Easy Victims.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 22.—He was one of

the immortals that surged out over the Polo Grounds after the joyous finish of the Cardinals game today with the Giants.

After the soul-stirring bombardment of Pitcher Thielman he was busy with his own reflections until he started across the diamond toward the clubhouse. "Say," he said to man who walked beside him, "these games with the Cardinals have been the worst ever, haven't they? Did you ever see any team quite as bad as the St. Louis organization?"

"Oh, yes," responded the man addressed, "you are a little hard on the Cardinals; they have worse teams on the lot than that around the place." "I never saw that, but I don't believe some of these boy's teams could beat the St. Louis club."

That's about the way most of the ten thousand persons fat who have seen the Cardinals' games with the Giants.

Thielman, the erstwhile National League star pitcher, officiated in today's game against the McGrawites. Cross, Seelye, Hart, and Waddell were pitchers who preceded him. Twelve hits were driven out, Bowerman, the big pitcher of the day, leading the attack with three strikes.

Anes pitched a masterly game for the Giants, holding the Cardinals at his mercy. Anes' hitting critical of the game. An interesting feature of the game was the exhibitions of base running by the Giants, six bases being purloined. The Cardinals' batsmen paid off in the exhibition claimed that it was as easy to steal on Leahy as it is to run 100 yards in 12 seconds, and it is doubtful if it can be done. The two lefties let them go at that slow pace.

The Cardinals depart tomorrow morning for Brooklyn, where they open up a game of double headers on Tuesday.

Monday: The leaving is expected to reach him for three hits.

They got only two more the balance of the game and never were able to get close enough to do any damage.

THE SECOND GAME.

Howell was set in against Waddell in the second game. The St. Louis spit ball artist had his ball in excellent order and deserved to win his game. For the first four innings it looked as though he might duplicate Henley's performance, not for a hit was made of his swiftly propounded pitches. Then in the fifth the lefties let him loose for three hits.

They got only two more the balance of the game and never were able to get close enough to do any damage.

Second Game.

ST. LOUIS. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Stone 1f 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Starr 2b 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

Van Zant rf 4 0 1 0 0 0 0

Koehler cf 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Jones 1b 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Gibson 3b 4 0 2 0 0 0 0

Murphy 2b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Howell p 3 0 0 1 0 0 0

Totals 23 3 5 27 15 0

PHILADELPHIA. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Hartel 1f 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Hoffman cf 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Cross 3b 5 1 2 0 0 0 0

Seelye 2b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Knight cf 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Horn 1b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Leary p 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 25 0 0 27 15 0

ST. LOUIS. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Stone 1f 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Starr 2b 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

Van Zant rf 4 0 1 0 0 0 0

Koehler cf 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Jones 1b 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Gibson 3b 4 0 2 0 0 0 0

Murphy 2b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Howell p 3 0 0 1 0 0 0

Totals 23 3 5 27 15 0

PHILADELPHIA. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Hartel 1f 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Hoffman cf 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Cross 3b 5 1 2 0 0 0 0

Seelye 2b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Knight cf 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Horn 1b 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Leary p 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 25 0 0 27 15 0

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Starr 2b 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

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Totals 23 3 5 27 15 0

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Stone 1f 4 0 2 3 0 0 0

Starr 2b 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

BUILDING BOOM DOWNTOWN WILL OPEN IN FALL

Office and Commercial Structures in Business District Assured by Completion of Financing Plans—Broadway Improvements.

ULL IN REALTY NOW DUE TO HOT WEATHER

Indications Are That Autumn Will Also See Great Activity in Residence Property—Many Await Cheaper Materials.

By DERRY MOORE.

Business in realty circles during the past week was confined almost exclusively to medium-priced properties. It was of small volume and of a miscellaneous character. The hot weather was noticeably against operations and was an effective barrier to many transactions of more or less importance.

Not a deal of note came to light in the central business district of the city. Most of the big operators are luxuriating at out-of-town resorts.

Until their return trading in that section, it is believed, will be on the quiet side. Realtors men view the lull optimistically. It's only a breathing spell, they say. The prosperous conditions which characterize the market during the last quarter, according to them, are only a foretaste of the bonanza times ahead. The market, the forthcoming fall, it is generally predicted, will be the most vigorous in the history of the city.

The prophecy is based upon the belief that the demand which has been confined primarily to central business sections, Olive street, Grand avenue and the West End, will have expanded to embrace the entire city.

One of the best indications that the realty business in St. Louis is not approaching a collapse, as the "bear" in the field are predicting, is the fact that a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 is now being formed for the handling of downtown property.

The principles in the new company are kept secret, but it is stated in best informed circles that it will be composed of 12 of the wealthiest and most influential business men of the city.

Overtures have been made to employees of several of the trust companies and big real estate agencies of the city with the view of securing their services, and the new company, it is said, will be one of the best organized and equipped in the West.

While it will do a general realty and financial business, it will operate principally on its own behalf in central holdings and it is expected will be a powerful factor in the local market.

It will be in active operation about Sept. 1.

Big Deals Under Way.

Upon the return of the big operators to the city this fall it is hinted that some important announcements will be forthcoming.

Deals, involving the erection of department, office and commercial buildings of various characters in the business district, which have been delayed for want of financial backing in St. Louis, will have been successfully underwritten in New York. The fourteen-story office building planned for the northeast corner of Broadway and Chestnut street and the mammoth department store for the half block at the northeast corner of Tenth and Olive streets, will probably be the first of the proposed structures to be casting long shadows in the downtown section.

These projects have been hanging fire for a long time, but it is understood that they are now practically assured.

A transformation in value will come with the new improvements, and investments here at present values it is believed will return a pretty penny in the early future.

But the building movement is in no wise restricted to the business area.

Hundreds of homeowners, who purchased sites during the past season have delayed building until fall in anticipation of a drop in prices of material and construction, and the indications are that building will be active throughout the city.

Inquiry, according to agents, has been frequent recently for realty in central Broadway. Much advantageously located ground with old improvements here will, by virtue of expiring leases, soon become available, and retail interests with new building plans are ready to buy it at the highest market levels.

A 99-year lease of a plot on the east side of Broadway, between Olive and Locust streets, it is understood, has been practically secured by important retail interests which will erect at once a handsome mercantile structure.

Broadway and Pine Plans.

Among the most desirable corners ripe for improvement in this section are the northeast and southeast corners of Broadway and Pine streets. Attractive offers have been made for these sites and it will doubtless be only a matter of very short time when they will be occupied by imposing new structures.

The second corner, which is occupied by Mille & Averill, is owned by August H. Geimer, president of the Geimer Bros. Building Company, which is engaged in sales this week.

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Boyle's avenue, have been transferred to the trustees of the Barnes Hospital, and the sum of \$5000 was paid, and for other \$5000. This property is some distance from what is bought by the hospital, a few blocks to the north of Locust street, where the hospital will be located.

OLIVE ST. CAR BARS LEASED FOR WAREHOUSE

The Mercantile Trust Co., through John H. Bogue of its leasing department, closed during the week a lease of a two-story brick building at the northeast corner of Leonard avenue and Olive street, fronting 200 feet on Leonard and 125 feet on Locust street and 224 feet on Leonard avenue, to Oliver P. Langen.

These buildings were formerly occupied by the offices of Old Colony cable line of the Missouri Railway.

They were leased for a term of ten years, at a rental of \$1000 per month. Mr. Langen, the attorney, Mr. Lionel Berger purchased the property a little over a year ago and rental provided for him a handsome rate of interest on the investment.

Mr. Langen will convert the Olive street frontage into stores for his purposes.

The rear portion of the building, fronting on Locust street, will probably occupied a branch of the Ladd & Tamm Storage and Moving Co., as a storage house.

SALE OF DOWNTOWN REALTY JULY 29.

The Mercantile Trust Co. is announcing another auction to be held Saturday, July 29, to will embrace business property in the central business district, a high class residence lot at the northeast corner of Union avenue and Locust place, and lots there and there throughout the northwestern section of the city.

The trust company is duly receiving names of bidders relative to the sale and there will doubtless be a large crowd in attendance.

This sale will commence at 1:30 p.m. on Locust street, on Seventh street, north of Cass avenue, and the various lots will be sold at the hours named in the advertisements, regardless of price.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

CHAS. F. VOGEL.

Chas. F. Vogel reports having made the following sales:

House number 418 Shandaken avenue, between Klemm and Thurman boulevard, a two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1821 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4835 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1822 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4836 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1823 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4837 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1824 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4838 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1825 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4839 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1826 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4840 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1827 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4841 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1828 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4842 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1829 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4843 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1820 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4844 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1821 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4845 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1822 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4846 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1823 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4847 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1824 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4848 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1825 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4849 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1826 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4850 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1827 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4851 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1828 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4852 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1829 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4853 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1824 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4855 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1826 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4856 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1827 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4858 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 1829 Dolman street, between Elmwood and Locust avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to J. C. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

House number 4850 Leupe street, between Marne and Locust avenues, a two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms and bathroom, to C. E. Clegg, carpenter and Little Kern, who purchased for investment.

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SHOEWORKERS WANTED.

14 Woods, 20c.

ASSEMBLERS Wtd.—Oscars-D'Onch-Hayz

Shoe Co., 1300 N. 10th.

BOY Wtd.—Boy to clean vamps; must be experienced. Brown Shoe Co., Blue Ribbon Blk. & White, and Mullany.

CUTTERS Wtd.—On men's work. Selz

Schwab & Co., Elgin, Ill.

CUTTERS Wtd.—On men's fine shoes. Court

ney Shoe Co., 21st and Lucas.

CUTTERS Wtd.—Cutters and trimmers, cut-

ters, and women's shoes. Peters

Shoe Co., Jefferson and St. Louis.

CUTTERS Wtd.—Fine-cutters on out-

sides. Roberts, Johnson & Rand, Hickory

st. factory.

EDGAR THIMMER Wtd.—Experienced edge

trimmer, men's McKay shoes. Peters

Shoe Co., Jefferson and St. Louis.

ROUNDERS Wtd.—Rough rounder and Good-

round. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.,

factory and Randolph.

SEPARATORS Wtd.—First-class stitch sepa-

rator on men's shoes. Courtney Shoe

Co., 21st and Lucas.

SHOEWORKERS Wtd.—Lift cutters and heel

comers. Worthington-Swartz Shoe Co. (6)

STUDYERS Wtd.—Big-size stone mason

and 2 layers. 1150 Julia pl.; take Sun-

shower.

SHOEMAKERS Wtd.—Rough rounder on webs;

The Duttoner Sons Co., Cincinnati.

(1)

SHOEMAKERS Wtd.—One first-class Chase

operator and a man to sort lasts. Apply to

M. C. Laughlin, Brown Shoe Co., 18th and

West street.

SHOEMAKERS Wtd.—Experienced help in

finishing room. Peters Shoe Co., Jefferson

and St. Louis.

SHOEMAKERS Wtd.—Insole cutters, tap

shoemakers, leather workers, all kinds of

help in leather room. Hamilton-Brown

Shoe Co., Jefferson and Randolph.

SHOECUTTERS Wtd.—Shoecutters wanted

to help in men's work; good pay and

steady work. Friedman Bros. Shoe Co.,

Locust st. (1)

STORMAKERS Wtd.—Lining makers, clo-

thes, leather, fowlers, vamps, lacers, top

stitches. Goodear Shoe Co., Lacées and

Vandewater.

TIEHER Wtd.—A first-class tieer, men's

tie. Peters Shoe Co., 12th and North Mar-

ket street.

TREERS Wtd.—Treasers on men's Gooday

wefts. Apply Roberts, Johnson & Rand, 15th

and Mainly.

(7)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.**FREIGHT HANDLERS WANTED**

100 Experienced Freight Handlers.

Apply at 1520 Olive st.

(7)

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

24 Woods, 20c.

PRINTING PLATES FOR PRINTING.

McGill & Co., 11th and 12th.

(14)

ARTISTIC fancy work, water colors, char-

nings and exchanged. Woman's Handicraft

Exchange, 11th and Locust.

(1)

ATTENTION suburban housewives: please

drawn and estimate farm shed at a small

cost. Ad. E. 188. Post-Dispatch.

(7)

ATTENTION—Manufacturers, we are prepared

to handle your products in all the com-

modities of all kinds. The Manufacture

Agents, 415 Beulah bldg., 9th and Pine,

St. Louis.

(6)

GOOD PRINTING at popular prices. Vitre

100 Woods, 20c.

(5)

BUILDING plan for 15% per cent by an

experienced architect, with city references.

Ad. H. R. 210. Wells av.

(1)

HARKELL ENGRAVING CO. relieves gas

and electric lamps as good as new at

low prices.

(6)

MEN Wtd.—At once, men to become firemen,

brakemen, switchmen and baggage men; 75 to

100 men to be taken on at once. Apply to

Railway Exchange Co., St. Louis. Mo.

(5)

MOLES BARBER COLLEGE, 1110 Elm st.

Men's hairdressing, men's haircutting, men's

apprenticeship saved by method of free work

and careful instructions. Few weeks com-

plete training, no expenses for learning. Call or write.

(6)

ONLY power press in city; like U. S. mint

colleges price for gold, silver, nickel and

platinum. Call 2100 Franklin.

(1)

WANT TO let job of lathing wood, about

800 yards at Harrison, Ark.; how to

get work? Write to Mr. G. L. Shadick,

& Wadlow Construction Co., 11th and Locust.

(7)

WANT—Young men and ladies, immedi-

ately, to help telephoning on our line, day

or evening. Highest salary. Apply super-

agent, 102 N. 33d st. 306 Union Electric

Telegraph Co., St. Louis.

(1)

WORKMEN desiring a reduction of one-

half of your cost for the coming win-

ter, send name and address to E. B. F.

(1)

MAIL ORDERS

11 Woods, 20c.

ADVERTISING Wtd.—At 25¢ line we insert your ad

in our paper 100 different

magazines. Ad. Prof. Hill, 2100 Franklin.

(1)

FREE to ladies, handsewn pick pins, also

beautiful beauty secret; send no money, sim-

ply name and address. Mrs. E. M. Shadick,

& Wadlow Construction Co., 11th and Locust.

(1)

RAKE PICTURES FROM LIFE—Artist's and

beauties, etc.; 100 small and two large

ones, \$1 note or stamp. S. Recknagel,

New York.

(1)

GALLS CON CARNI: hot tamales and 20

other savory and appetizing Mexican dishes;

for full description how to prepare see 25c

catalogue, size 8, T. J. Cooley, Box 291,

San Antonio, Tex.

(1)

AGENTS WANTED.

1 Woods, 20c.

AGENTS Wtd.—Lady agents; postal brings

full outfit. Ladies' Garment Supply Co.,

29th and 11th, Louisville, Ky.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—Experienced men to sell new

tickets; agent makes \$10 daily.

General Agents, 1100 Franklin.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—Everywhere, our goods will

make you friends and money. Stauffer, 2232

Cas. st. Chicago.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—Sell high-grade dry pow for

dry cleaning; reliable guarantee; easy

terms to reliable persons. Wm. E. Smith, Co.,

Broadway, N. Y.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—We travel salesmen for

Milwaukee and Kansas; simple line; easily

learned; good profits.

General Agents, 1102 Cass av., St. Louis, Mo.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—We travel salesmen for

Milwaukee and Kansas; simple line; easily

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General Agents, 1102 Cass av., St. Louis, Mo.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—Work for others? We'll

get you in our line; get the money.

Julius Haas, Atco, I. T.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—Ladies' garment supply co.

29th and 11th, Louisville, Ky.

(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—We manufacture 80 household

specialties; not obtainable elsewhere; sam-

ple, good profits.

General Agents, 1102 Cass av., St. Louis, Mo.

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(1)

AGENTS Wtd.—We travel salesmen for

Milwaukee and Kansas; simple line; easily

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED.

14 Words. \$2.

ABSOLUTE! best price paid for household goods. Dickson, 2944 Washington av.; phone 18200.

ALL SKILL your feathers to the feather pillow Co., 1107 S. Jefferson; send postal. (7)

ALL SKILL your feathers to the feather pillow Co., 1107 S. Jefferson; send postal. (5)

ALL kinds of household goods bought; Jones & Co., 1120 Olive; C726 Beaumont 128. (8)

ALL kinds of furniture, carpets, stores, like best prices; send postal. Bellmer, 2109 Franklin av. Kielbach telephone 2158C. (34)

ALL kinds of household goods, carpets, furniture, etc., stock of stores, contents of houses, etc.; Well, 1415 Park. Phone A1000.

CERTAIN STRECHERS Wid.—Or more stretchers wanted for use here. Ad. K. 98. Post-Dispatch.

FEATHER BEDS Wid.—Old; will pay \$5 to \$10; send postal. S. Batavi, 13 N. 10th st. (7)

HIGHEST price paid for old stoves, furniture and upright pianos. House 823 S. Broadway.

HIGHEST price paid for snowshoes, etc., prepared to buy on short notice contents of houses or boats. Prasser, 2121 Olive. (9)

HIGHEST GOOD Wid.—Will pay you spot cash for old furniture, pictures, pictures, pictures, water heat. New, 5028 Beaumont.

M. LAMSON pays a suitable price for old clothes, hats, feather pillows, furniture, household items, etc., with call; 1821.

RUGS Wid.—Few Oriental rugs; give size and price. Ad. G. 90. Post-Dispatch.

SKILL feathers to M. Speer's Feather Bed and Mattress Co., 1128 W. St. Louis st. postal. (5)

TABLE Wid.—A large walnut extension table and leaves; in thoroughly good condition; ask by letter. Mrs. Kirk, 3037 N. Vandeventer.

WE BUY furniture, carpets and fixtures; send postal or phone C36. Lasky, 312 High.

WANTED—We pay highest prices for household goods, furniture, fixtures, contents of flats and residences; do not tell until you see us; send postal. Leonor Auction Co., 1210 Olive av. (8)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

14 Words. \$2c.

BASEBALL ETC.—For sale, baseball and cupboard. Call 3632 Cote Brillante av.

BEDROOM SET—For sale, fine walnut bedroom set; cheap. 2844 Arlington st.

BEDS—With 3 with headboards, with springs; will change for cash. 4434 Cook.

BEDS, ETC.—For sale, two iron beds, complete; also one dresser and small gas range; cheap. 17 N. Beaumont st. (5)

BED, ETC.—For sale, antique bed, solid oak; single top oil painting. The Singularity, 18 Swan pl.

BEDS, ETC.—Will sell regardless of cost, if good; iron beds, \$3; wardrobes, \$4; and other bedroom furniture; will give out. 900 N. 6th st. (5)

CARPETET.—For sale, velvet carpet, cheap. 1601 S. Jefferson.

CARPETS, ETC.—For sale, Pullman sleeping car; also, silk curtains, carpet and rug; \$6 and \$9; Pullman blankets, 70c each. Lechner, 1219 Olive.

CHAIRS, ETC.—For sale, solid mahogany chair; also, sofa, solid mahogany; leather seat and back; also, upholstered. 1720 West St. (5)

CHASIS, ETC.—For sale, solid mahogany chair; also, sofa, solid mahogany; leather seat and back; also, upholstered. 1720 West St. (5)

FOLDING BED—For sale, fine walnut fold; bed, with mattress. 3012 Mississ. av. second floor. (5)

FOLDING BED—For sale; upright, hardwood, large bevelled mirror and mattress cost \$40, now \$16. 2020 Monroe st. (5)

FOLDING BED—For sale, a beautiful folding bed, with mahogany finish; good as new; cheap. 1532 Warren st. (5)

FOLDING BED—For sale, beautiful upright folding bed, with bevelled mirrors. 4485 Monroe st. (5)

FOLDING BED, ETC.—For sale, folding bed, Art Cardinale model, sideboard, etc.; nice chest, other pieces; must sell before Wednesday. Call at 4350 Cook av. (5)

FOLDING BED—For sale, full size upright with top; good as new. 1400 N. 14th st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, complete household goods; all or part; no dealers. 4150 Delmar.

FURNITURE—For sale, bedroom and other furniture; cheap; call today. 2722 Caroline.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture for 6-room house; call at drug store, 1400 N. Grand.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of 3 rooms, furnished complete; call Monday, 1026 N. Newstead.

FURNITURE—For sale, contents 6-room house, with \$400 cash, contents for \$300. Ad. K. 100. Post-Dispatch.

FURNITURE—For sale, combination bookcase, wardrobe and other furniture; cheap. Call 7408 S. Grand st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, one sofa set, sofa and chair. 1421 Cass av.

HOUSEHOLD—For sale, furniture 5-room flat; quick sale; cheap; party leaving city no dealers. 3321 Clark st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of three rooms; floor, bath; cheap. 2100 Eugene st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of one room and kitchen; good; call today. 1404 N. 14th st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, a lot of antiques furniture; beds, dressers, wardrobes, etc. 1210 Hill st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture; cheap; must be sold. 31322 Webster.

FURNITURE—For sale, new furniture at 322 W. Curtis st., which is 7800 S. Michigan av. (5)

FURNITURE—Beautiful golden quartered oak dressing room; six brass dining chairs, one pedestal hall tree; cheap; for cost of time. 2221 Olive st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, walnut furniture; two wadrows, two chairs, two stools, two sofa sets, two and two velvet chairs. 5126 Meramec st.

FURNITURE—For sale, carafes of mixed carpets, rug, Household and furniture set; we will sell at any price. 1400 N. Grand. (4)

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture of two front connecting rooms for housekeeping; including good bed, two chairs, two stools, two tables, two sets, two chairs, two stools. 4477 Emerson st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, bedroom furniture; beds, dressers, other furniture; upstairs; 2025 Fremont st. (5)

FURNITURE—For sale, a few of my margarine for this week. A few of our many bargains for this week. (5)

GAS RANGE—For sale, gas range, nearly new, cost 200; will sell for \$10. 5140 Tremont st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, contents of a flat. 2419 Fall st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, handsome dining room set and other furniture of four-room flat. 9026 Harrison st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale; gas range, refrigerator, sanitary couch, etc. Call tomorrow. 1718 Walther st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale; contents 4-room flat in good order; cheap; call today. 4121 Cleveland st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, one suite of furniture, two folding beds, sofa, portiere; etc.; good. 1700 N. 14th st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale; gas range, refrigerator; sanitary couch, etc. Call tomorrow. 1718 Walther st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale; contents 4-room flat in good order; cheap; call today. 4121 Cleveland st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, solid wood, 2 sides, 3 feet; 2 folding beds; extra chair; cheap. 1700 N. 14th st. (5)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale; solid wood; 2 sides, 3 feet; 2 folding beds; extra chair; cheap. 1700 N. 14th st. (5)

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

EDGEWOOD PARK
COME OUT
TODAY
AND SEE WHAT'S DOING.

The ideal place for a home, surrounded by the beautiful homes of Charles Clark, Esq. (Pine Lawn), C. D. McClure, Esq., C. H. McKeel, Esq., L. C. Nelson, Esq., Mrs. J. B. M. Kehlor, Hon. D. R. Francis and many others equally as well known.

Beautiful Shade Trees.
Velvety Lawns
City Water and Sidewalks
200 FEET WEST OF CITY LIMITS

In the direct line of improvements. Salesmen on the ground all the time. Take Suburban Park cars to Suburban Garden, transfer at Suburban Garden, ride five minutes to Edgewood Park.

Franklin Investment Co.
Rooms 47-48 De Menil Building,
119 North Seventh Street.

WHEATON

Best proposition ever offered for home or investment. One or more acres to suit buyer, at acre prices, directly west and only ten minutes beyond city limits by two car lines. Take Creve Coeur car from Delmar Garden, or St. Charles car from Wellston.

Salesman on the ground or at the office.

MCNAIR & HARRIS REALTY COMPANY,
EIGHTH AND LOCUST

IMPROVED PROPTY FOR SALE.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1886.

A few pieces of property very cheap and price reduced.
No. 2226 Dakota st., four rooms and bathroom; \$12,000.
No. 3709 Calippea st., one-story, three-room frame residence, exterior grape vines and garage; \$1,200 per year; \$1,200.

No. 4030 Ohio av., two-story, six-room brick flat, arranged for two families; cemented cellar; \$1,175 per year; \$1,175.

No. 4854 Allemand st., at the end of the Cherokee line; three-room, frame residence, with front porch, price \$1,500.

No. 3145 Meramec st., the finest investment out there; three-story brick building; rent for \$900 per month; will sell for \$6,000; lots at \$1,000.

No. 4205 S. Jefferson av., three-story brick building; rent for \$1,000 per annum; price \$5,000; a big chance for the right man.

When you think of fire and tornado insurance, think of the.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

324 CHESTNUT ST.

FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Down town business property, 1903-24; front: 40 ft.; depth 100 ft.; two stories and flats, building in rear; rents \$1,000 per month.

P. J. CAVANAUGH, 1437 N. Grand.

GOOD SIX-Room HOUSE.

South Locust st., modern six-room brick; hall, bath, furnace, etc., price out to \$4,000. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

TEXAS AVENUE RESIDENCE.

Modern seven room house, with large lawn; lot 70x127. For particulars apply 316 Texas (60).

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

In order to close the estate of James G. Green, deceased, the undivided interest of private parties in the following real estate:

2016 Pine st., Detroy stone-front dwelling, containing 10 rooms; bath and furnace, etc.; rent \$1,200 per month; price \$2,250.

2018 Pine st., duplicate of the above; price \$2,250.

2020 Pine st., two-story, six-room brick house; rent \$1,200 per month; price \$2,250.

Vacant ground, south one-half of city block 2104, having a front of 370 feet, 100 feet deep, and a depth of 122 to a public alley; bounded east by Rankin av.; west by Locust st.; north by main factoring site; price \$1,000; amount to be paid subject to approval of Probate Court.

A. L. THOMPSON,
Executor, 1107 Chestnut st.

FINEST FLAT IN CITY.

204 Washington bl., the last one of four identical flats, built by S. F. Bogard. It's a single building, contains two apartments of 10 and 10 rooms, hot-water heat; electric light; gas, water, etc.; rent \$1,200 per month; price \$2,250.

2015 LAWTON AVENUE.

Good seven room house, with large lawn; lot 70x127. For particulars apply 316 Texas (60).

120 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1722-26 WASH ST.

Three good seven room houses, with large lawn; lot 70x127. For particulars apply 316 Texas (60).

Rent \$852; Price \$4750.

10x100 brick house, stable, etc.; lot 20x50; \$1,200 per year.

JOHN S. BLAINE & BRO. REALTY CO., 17 and 18 N. Seventh st.

West End Flat \$4500.

Five and six rooms; rent \$250; furnaces, etc.; modern plumbing, screens, etc.; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1020 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1025 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1030 WASH ST.

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PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1055 WASH ST.

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PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1060 WASH ST.

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1065 WASH ST.

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1070 WASH ST.

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PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1075 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1080 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1085 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1090 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1095 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1100 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1105 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1110 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1115 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1120 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1125 WASH ST.

Good 10-room house, no front and good size; room on rear; rent over \$600; lot 25x135, quick sale price \$500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 926 Chestnut st.

1130 WASH ST.

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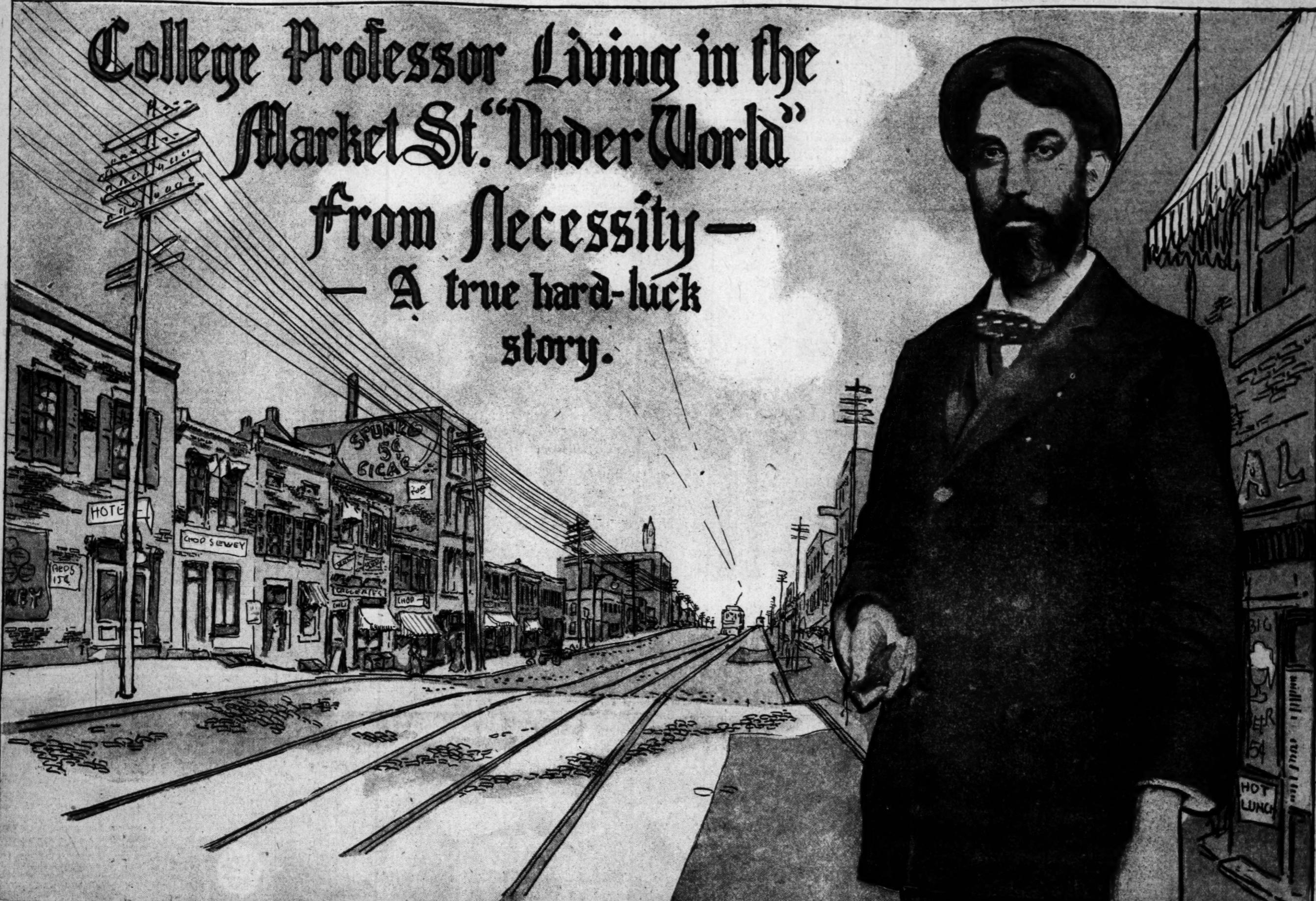
Sunday

POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905

Magazine.

College Professor Living in the Market St. "Under World" from Necessity — A true hard-luck story.



Floating along with the human driftwood in the currents of the Market street "underworld" is a college-bred man, a professor, a former superintendent of schools in a neighboring State, not yet old enough to be in the prime of life. Well read, versed in arts, sciences and belles-lettres, he ought to now occupy a substantial and respected position in the life of any American community. But he is for the time being "down and out." He frankly admits it. In the following article, which he has written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch, he tells of his experiences and sensations. Speaking from personal observation, he says, "Many a good man has started for the underworld in a buffet car and ended his journey on the trucks," and he asks pointedly: "How near the line are YOU?"

BY WILLIAM VALENTINE,
Former Superintendent of Schools in the State of
Nebraska.

When the eminently respectable Prof. Wyckoff of Princeton laid aside his "blacks" and his fine linen and, properly attired for the trip, took his way into that far country, the underworld, he was careful to provide himself with a return ticket.

He went as a tourist, armed with notebook and pencil. I went as an emigrant, doubtful of ever seeing my native shores again. I stayed long enough to be accepted as an citizen. And, though I remained an alien, I believe I was entitled to my naturalization papers.

One evening recently I walked twice around the old Courthouse, friendless, roomless, workless, through causes still too unpleasant to be recalled.

Out of my last dollar I had spent 10 cents for supper and 5 cents for tobacco. How long would the remainder keep me alive? No man in this city of 700,000 souls was more alone than I. No man in this country of 80,000,000 had fewer kinfolk than I. I stood alone.

It was Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in one of her stories, who taught me the lesson that "when in doubt what to do, do the next thing." The next thing for me to do was to find a bed.

I strolled westward on Market street, scanning the lodging house signs and the lodgers who lounged about the doorways. Presently I came to a place with the office on the ground floor. The legend read:

"Rooms 15, 20, 25 and 50c. Beds 10c. Baths free. By the week rooms are \$1.00 and \$1.50 and up."

Let me note here that the attraction of "baths free" was a delusion, there being no bathroom in the house, guests of unusually cleanly instinct being given an order on another house a mile away, owned by the same proprietor.

I had seen no place at the prices that impressed me more at a speed which would confound the most rapid stenographer. I accepted the situation. I had arrived. Twenty p.m. He had an astonishing collection of expletives, many men or more were sitting about the office in what struck me as disconsolate attitudes—refection of my own mood. A few were reading, fewer still were talking. Two incandescent lamps furnished a feeble illumination. In one me in a not unfriendly way, said:

corner a loud-voiced youth was relating to a small group of his experiences in the Workhouse, from which he stated he had been recently released. As I listened, it was evident that he was as proud of his service as one would have been to have served with Schley and the Flying Squadron.

These were the impressions of the first moments while I waited for a grim-visaged clerk to book two stout laborers for their 10-cent bunks on the third floor. They FOR YOU TOO, STRANGER, IF YOU DON'T GET OUT went at once to rest, though it was what our grandmothers called early candlelight.

As I looked about the gloomy, dingy, ill-furnished sitting room and saw these two hard-working men shuffle wearily up a narrow, dirty, dark stairway, the thought came to down and out. To the latter class he evidently belonged.

me, is there no "Carnegie" in St. Louis unwilling to die too rich, who will erect, furnish, make comfortable and have kept clean, a retreat for deserving, homeless men?

How near are YOU to the line?

My meditations were interrupted by a growl from the clerk:

"Well, sir, what do you want?

I turned to face him and looked into the darkest, dullest eyes I ever saw, set in a countenance of rugged fierceness. Yet from this very man I received continuous courtesy and consideration during my stay.

Believing that a 20-cent room would answer my needs I laid down two dimes.

"Name?" snapped the clerk, and with his left hand he registered me, his guests not being required to enter their autograph—which saves explanations from many of the poor fellows.

"Gwup now?" I was asked. I thought not, and joined the listeners gather about the Workhouse man, whom I Poe might have attempted it; Dickens would have hesitated over.

Men staggered and stumbled by, singly and by twos and threes. I tried to count the number in sight at once and gave it up. Its name was legion. I observed later that a few of this type became patrons of the lodging house.

The gloomy night clerk accepted as lodgers only those in mild stages of intoxication, unless they were regular

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

"TO CATCH A THIEF" BY E. W. HORNUNG.

(Continued from page 190.)

SOCIETY persons are not likely to have forgotten the series of robberies committed by Raffles in many of themselves suffered in turn during the brief course of a recent season. Raid after raid was made upon the smartest houses in town, and within a few weeks more than one exalted lad had been shorn of his priceless tins. The Duke and Duchess of Dorchester lost half the portable pieces of their historic plate on the very night of their Grace's almost equally historic costume ball. The Kenworthy diamonds were taken in broad daylight, during the excitement of a charitable meeting on the ground floor, and the gifts of her blotted bridegroom to Lady May Faulcon while the outer air was thick with a prismatic shower of confetti. It was obvious that all this was the work of no ordinary thief, and perhaps inevitable that the author of these sins should be sought in oblivion by causeless discreditors of the departed and unreasoning apologists for the police. These miscreants did not hesitate to bring a dead man back to life because they knew of no living one capable of such feats; it is their heedless and inconscient callousness that the present paper is partly intended to refute. As a matter of fact, our joint innocence in this matter was only exceeded by our common envy, and for a long time, like the rest of the world, neither of us had the slightest clue to the identity of the person who was following in our steps with such irritating results.

"I should mind less," said Raffles, "if this fellow were really playing my game. But abuse of hospitality was never one of my strokes, and it seems to me the only shot he's got. When we took old Lady Melrose's necklace, Bunny, we were not staying with the Melroses, if you recall."

We were discussing the sobering for the hundredth time, but for some undetermined reason, favorable to extended conversation than our unique circumstances permitted in the flat. We did not often dine out. Dr. Theobald was one impediment, the risk of recognition was another. But there were exceptions, when the doctor was away or the patient absent, and on these rare occasions we frequented a certain unpretentious restaurant in the Fulham quarter, where the cooking was plain but excellent, and the cellar a surprise. Our bottle of '95 champagne was empty to the label when the subject arose, to be touched by Raffles in the reminiscent manner indicated above. I can see his clear eye upon me now, reading me, weighing me. But I was not so sensitive to his scrutiny at the time. His tone was deliberate, calculating, purposeful; not as I heard it then, through a head full of wine, but as it floats back to me across the gulf between that moment and this.

"Excellent dinner," said I, "so we think this chap is a much in society as we are, do you?"

I preferred not to think of myself. We had caused enough jealousy without that. But Raffles raised his eyebrows an eloquent half inch.

"As much, my dear Bunny. He is not only in it, but of it; there's no comparison between us there. Society is in rings like a target, and we never were in the bull's eye, however thick you may lay on the ink! I was asked for my cricket. I haven't forgotten it yet. But this fellow's one of themselves, with the right of entree into houses which we could only 'enter' in a professional sense. That's obvious unless all these little exploits are the work of different hands, which they as obviously are not. And it's why I'd give five hundred pounds to put salt on him tonight!"

"Not you," said I, as I drained my glass in festive incredulity.

"But I would, my dear Bunny. Waiter! another half bottle of this," and Raffles leaned across the table as the empty one was taken away. "I never was more serious in my life," he continued below his breath. "Whatever else our successor may be, he's not a dead man like me, or a marked man like you. If there's any truth in my theory he's one of the last people upon whom suspicion is ever likely to rest; and oh, Bunny, what a partner he would make for you and me!"

Under less genial influences the very idea of a third partner would have filled my soul with offense; but Raffles had chosen his moment unerringly, and his arguments lost nothing by the flowing accompaniment of the extra pint. They were, however, quite strong in themselves. The gist of them was that thus far we had remarkably little to show for what Raffles could call his 'handiwork.' This was even more deadly. We had scored a few 'long drags,' but our 'best shots' had gone 'straight to hand,' and we were 'playing a deuced slow game.' Therefore we needed a new partner, and a metaphor failed Raffles. It had served its turn. I readily agreed with him. In truth I was tired of my false position as biring attendant, and had long fancied myself an object of suspicion to that other imposter the doctor. A fresh, untrammeled start was a fascinating idea to me, though two was company and three in our case might be worse than none. But I did not see how we could hope, with our respective handicaps, to solve a problem which was already the despair of Scotland Yard. "Suppose I have solved it," observed Raffles, cracking a walnut in his palm.

"How could you?" I asked, without believing for an instant that he had.

"I have been taking the *Morning Post* for some time now."

"Why?"

"You have got me a good many odd numbers of the less 'high society' papers."

"I can't for the life of me see what you're driving at."

Raffles smiled indulgently as he cracked another nut.

"That's because you've neither observation nor imagination. Bunny—and yet you try to write! Well, you wouldn't think it, but I have a fairly complete list of the people who were at the various functions under cover of which these different little coups were brought off."

I said very stoutly that I did not see how that could help him. It was the only answer to his good-humored but self-satisfied contempt; it happened also to be true.

"Think," said Raffles, in a patient voice.

"When thieves break in and steal," said I, "upstairs, I don't see much point in discovering who was downstairs at the time."

"Quite," said Raffles, "when they do break in."

"But that's what they did done in all these cases. An open door and open eyes, and when things were at their height below; thief gone and jewels with him before alarm could be raised. Why, the tricks so old that I never knew you to condescend to play it."

"Not so old as it looks," said Raffles, choosing the cigar and handing me mine. "Cognac or Benedictine, Bunny?"

"Brandy," I said coarsely.

"Besides," he went on, "the rooms were not screwed up; at Bercheside House, at any rate, the door was only locked, and the key missing, so that it might have been done on either side."

"But that was where he left his rope ladder behind him!" I exclaimed in triumph; but Raffles only shook his head.

"I still believe in that rope ladder, Bunny, except as a blind."

"Then what on earth do you believe?"

"That every one of these so-called burglaries has been done from the inside, by one of the guests; and what's more, 'tis very much mistaken if I haven't spotted the right sportsman."

I began to believe that he really had, there was such a wicked gravity in the eyes that twinkled faintly into mine. I raised my glass in convivial congratulation, and still remembered the somewhat anxious eyes with which Raffles said it again.

"I can only find one likely name," he continued, "that figures in all these lists, and it is anything but a likely one at first sight. Lord Ernestine Belville was at all the 'uncions.' Know anything about him, Bunny?"

"I'm not the Rational Drink fanatic!"

"Yes."

"That's all I want to know."

"Please," said Raffles, "and yet what could be more promising? A man whose views are so broad and moderate, and so widely held (having you in view, Bunny) does not have the world with them without ulterior motives. So far so good. What are this chap's motives? Does he want to advertise himself? No, he's somebody already. But is he rich?"

On the contrary, he's as poor as a rat for his position, and apparently without the least ambition to be anything else; certainly he won't enrich himself by making a public fad of what all sensible people are agreed upon as it is. Then suddenly one gets one's own old idea—the alternative profession! My cricket—*The Rational Drink!* But it's no use jumping to conclusions. I must know more than the newspapers can tell me. Our aristocratic friend is 40 and unmarried. What has he been doing all these years? How the deuce was I to find out?"

"How did you?" I asked, declining to spoil my digestion with a conundrum, as it was his evident intention that I were another story.

"Interview him," said Raffles, smiling slowly on my amazement.

"You interview him?" I echoed. "When—and where?"

"Last Thursday night, when, if you remember, we kept early hours, because I felt done. What was the use of telling you what I had up my sleeve, Bunny?—It might have ended in a fizzle, as it still may. But Lord Ernest Belville was addressing the meeting at Exeter Hall; I waited for him when the show was over, dogged him home to King John's Mansions, and interviewed him in his own room there before he turned in."

My journalistic jealousy was piqued to the quick. Affecting a scepticism I did not feel (for no outrage was beyond the pale of his impudence), I inquired dryly which journal Raffles had pretended to represent. It is unnecessary to report his answer. I could not believe him without further explanation.

"I should have thought," he said, "that even you would have spotted a practice I never omit upon certain occasions. I always pay a visit to the drawing room and fill my waistcoat pocket from the card tray. It is an immense help in

down Piccadilly and see the lights! But unless any risks

said Raffles; "we must let him come in and lock up for himself before we corner him. But he won't come yet; if he did it might be awkward, for they'd tell him down below what I told them. A new staff comes on at midnight. I discovered that the other night."

"Supposing he does come in before?"

"Well, he can't have us turned out without first seeing who we are, and he won't try it on when I've had one with him. Unless my suspicions are unfounded, I mean."

"Isn't it about time to test them?"

"My good Bunny, what do you suppose I've been doing all this while? He keeps nothing in here. There isn't a lock to the Chippendale that you couldn't pick with a penknife, and not a loose board in the floor, for I was treading for one when they laid their sweep for you. Yes, I'm quite ready to try his bedroom."

There was but a bathroom besides; no kitchen, no servant's room; neither are necessary in King John's Mansions. I thought it as well to put my head inside the bathroom while Raffles went into the bedroom, for I was tormented by the contagion of his suppressed excitement. Neither of us spoke.

Raffles had taken out the portable too-box that he had in his coat pocket and under his arm, and presented the other end to Raffles.

"Hold him tight," he whispered, smiling. "He's not only a better dodge than ever I did, of its kind. Only I should have weighted them evenly-to a hair."

He had screwed the gimlet into the circular butt, close to the edge, and now we were wrenching in opposite directions.

For a moment or more nothing happened. Then all at once something gave, and Raffles swore an oath as soft as any prayer. And for the minutes after his hand went round and round with the gimlet, as though he was grinding a piano organ, while the end wormed slowly out on its delicate thread of fine hard wood.

The clubs were as hollow as drinking horns, the pair of them, for we were both on the other without pushing to under the padded panels that pour out upon the bed.

They were deliciously heavy in the hand, yet thickly swathed in cotton wool, so that some stuck together, retaining the shape of the cavity as though it had been run out of a mold. And when we did open them—but let Raffles speak for me.

He had depud me to screw in the ends of the clubs, and to replace the latter in the fender where we had found them. When I had done the counterpane was still lying.

"If this isn't the clara that Lady May was married in," said Raffles, "and that disappeared out of the room, I'll present it to her instead of the one she lost. . . . It was a . . .

to keep these old gold spoons, valuable as they are; they made the difference in weight. . . . Here we have pearls, Kenworthy diamonds. . . . I don't know the history of these pearls. . . . This looks like one family of mine—left on the basin stand, perhaps—aaa, poor lady! Ah, that's the lot."

Our eyes met across the bed.

"What's it all worth?" I asked hoarsely.

"Impossible to say. But more than all we ever took in all our lives. That I'll swear to."

"More than all?"

My tongue swelled with the thought.

"But it'll take some turning into cash, old chap!"

"And must it be a partnership?" I asked, finding a lubricious voice at length.

"Partnership is —!" cried Raffles, heartily. "Let's get out quicker than we came in."

We pocketed the things between us, cotton wool and all, not because we wanted the latter, but to remove all immediate traces of our really meritorious deed.

"The window," said Raffles, "is still open. I'll go and close it. You must be a good boy, and go to bed. The window is straight in here, I think; no, better leave the window open as it was, and the blind up. Now out with the light. One peep at the other room. That's all right, too. Out with the passage light, Bunny, while I open"—

His words died away in a whisper. A key was fumbling at the lock outside.

"Out with it—out with it!" whispered Raffles in agony; and as I obeyed he picked me off my feet and swung me bodily but silently into the bedroom, just as the outer door opened and a masterful step strode in.

The next five were horrible minutes. We heard the apostle of *Rational Drink* unlock one of the deep drawers in his antique sideboard, and sounds followed suspiciously like the splash of spirits or the steady stream from a siphon. Never before, since I did not understand such a thing, had I been at that moment, nor do I believe that many tropical explorers have known its equal. But I had Raffles with me, and his hand was as steady and as cool as the hand of a trained nurse. That I know because he turned up the collar of my overcoat for me, for some reason, and buttoned it at the throat. I afterwards found that he had done the same to his own, but I did not hear him doing it. The one thing I heard in the bedroom was a tiny metallic click, muffled and deadened in his overcoat pocket, and it not only removed my last tremor, but struck me to a higher pitch of excitement than ever. Yet I had then no conception of the game that Raffles was deciding to play, and that was to play with him in another minute.

It cannot have been longer before Lord Ernest came into his bedroom. Heaven, but my heart had not forgotten how to thump! We were standing near the door, and I could swear he touched me; then his boots cracked, there was a rattle in the fender—and Raffles switched on the light.

Lord Ernest Belville crouched in its glare with one Indian club held by the end, like a footman with a stolen bottle. A good-looking, well-built, iron-gray, iron-jawed man; but a fool and a weakling at that moment, if he had never been either before.

"Lord Ernest Belville," said Raffles, "it's no use. This is a loaded revolver, and if you force me I shall use it on you as I would on any other desperate criminal. I am here to arrest you for a series of robberies at the Duke of Dorchester's, Sir John Kenworthy's and other noblemen's and gentlemen's houses during the present season. You'd better drop what you've got in your hand. It's empty."

Lord Ernest Belville lifted a chair an inch or two, and with it his eyebrows, and after it had swayed in the frame as the club crashed back into the fender. And as he stood at his full height, a courteous but ironic smile under the cropped moustache, he looked what he was criminal or not.

"Scotland Yard?" said he.

"That's our affair, my lord."

"I didn't think they'd got it in them," said Lord Ernest. "Now I recognize you. You're my interviewer. No, I didn't think any of you fellows had got all that in you. Come into the other room, and I'll show you something else. Oh, keep me covered, by all means. But look at this!"

On the antique sideboard, their size doubled by reflection in the polished mahogany, lay a curvaceous cluster of precious stones that fell in festoons about Lord Ernest's fingers.

"He handed them to Raffles with scarcely a shrug.

"The Kirkleatham diamonds," said he. "Better add 'em to the chin, his hat fell back down to his eyes, and between the two his insatiable features and his keen, stern glance, he looked the ideal detective of fiction and the stage. What I looked God knew, but I did my best to glower and show my teeth at his side. I had thrown myself into the game, and it was obviously a winning one."

"Wouldn't take a share, I suppose?" Lord Ernest said casually.

Raffles did not condescend to reply. I rolled back my lips like a pup.

"Then a drink, at least!"

My mouth watered, but Raffles shook his head impatiently. "We must be going, my lord, and you will have to come with us."

I wondered what in the world we should do with him when he had got him.

"Give me time to put some things together? Pair of pajamas and toothbrush, don't you know?"

"I cannot give you many minutes, my lord, but I don't want to cause a disturbance here, so I'll tell them to call a cab, if you like. But I shall be back in a minute, and you must be ready to drive. Here, inspector, you'd better keep this while I am gone."

And I was left alone with that ding-rous criminal! Raffles nipped my arm as he handed me the revolver, but I got small comfort out of that.

"Sea-green Incorruptible?" inquired Lord Ernest as we stood face to face.

"You don't corrupt me," I replied through naked teeth.

"Then come into my room. I'll lead the way. Think you can hit me if I misbehave?"

I put out the bed between us without a second's delay. My hands were open; I spread them wide, and loosed things into the air with a deflected air; suddenly, as he was biting them, without raising his head (which I was watching), his right

hand had seized the clubs and was whirling them about his gray head in a mixture of child's piique and poet's bravado which I should have thoug

ht him a gathering above. And suddenly as I watched him his face changed, softened, lit up, and he swung the clubs again down upon the bed.

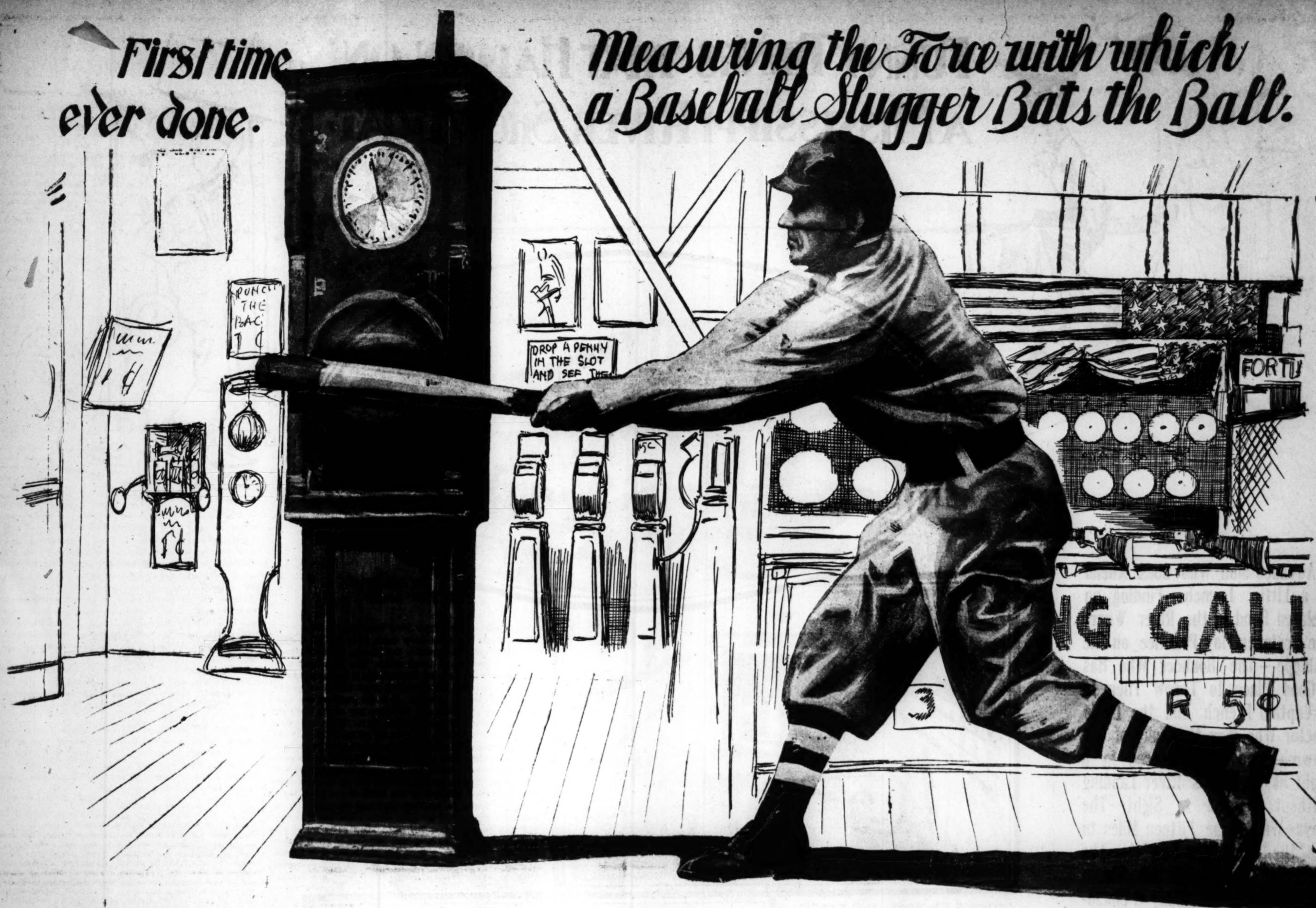
"They're not heavy enough for their size," said he rapidly.

"And I'll take my oath they're not the same weight!"

He shook one club after the other, with both hands close to his ear; then he examined their butt-ends under the electric light. I saw what he suspected now, and cau

ht the

First time
ever done.



SPECULATIONS ABOUT HEREDITY

WHAT some are fools and some are clever as a statement of a literal fact will hardly be denied. Why is it so? That is a question which seems worth trying to answer. Is there any great universal principle or set of laws which makes it inevitable that these striking inequalities in mankind must exist, and if so what is it? Then comes the further practical query, Can the principle be controlled, and, if so, to what extent and how?

According to the biologist, an individual is the sum total of three sets of traits or characters—no more and no less. The first set he inherits from his ancestors, immediate or remote. The second set he acquires for himself as the result of his own environment. The third set he neither inherits nor acquires, but is endowed with by Nature from birth; they are peculiar to himself and appear for the first time in him. Every single trait of any individual is one or the other of these three kinds—Inherited, acquired or new variations.

We inherit from our ancestors a legacy which, whether we like it or not, we carry with us all our lives. But that is only one part of ourselves, although it is an inevitable part. We need not despair because our parents were not geniuses; we are as unlike them in some respects as we are like them in others; vary from their standard either in one direction or another, and as a matter of fact the most startling new developments may be found in the offspring of parents who were in no wise remarkable. We may be born with innate capacities entirely unknown to our parents, and, sad to say, with qualities which they neither understand nor appreciate. So it is that every now and then in the world's history a simple, honest tradesman's son becomes one of the greatest teachers, inventors, painters, scientists or preachers of his day and generation. Most of the very greatest men in the world's history are of this type, men whose parents gave no indication of the greatness that was to manifest itself in the child, still less of the special direction which that greatness would take.

It is not true that the man who takes to drink will have children who inevitably become drunken. As often as not the families of drunkards are sober as other families, and, vice versa, the drunkard is often the child of a sober father. Nature sets it right in the long run. The drunkard fares badly in the struggle for existence and has but little opportunity at the last to hold his own. Slowly and surely he is eliminated, and the continuance of the race is left to those who are less susceptible to that special failing. The same thing is true of many diseases, such as measles, and careful study of the history of nations shows that every race is resistant to disease just in proportion to its past experience of it.

If we select two persons who are naturally endowed with great ability and can persuade them to fall in love with each other and marry, the inevitable result will be offspring of an unusually brilliant type. As long as the intermarriage of brilliant characters with others also naturally brilliant goes on, so long will the great ability of the family be maintained, or even increased. There will always be some variations, and the tendency will be to return to the average standard.

Dial of Machine Built to Register the Force of a Blow Shows 1720 Pounds When Stone, the Mighty Hitter of the Browns, Swings With All the Power in His Body at the Target.



IN ALL the history of the American national game no effort has been made to measure the force with which a hard-hatted baseball is driven. Followers of the sport have lapsed from the excitement attending a home run into eager attention to the hypothesis telling them all about it. This deductive genius has never failed to compare the horsepower of this batter and that; to recall some famous drives of the past; to explain that, whereas the mighty Lajoie makes his long hits with a ridiculously easy swing of the bat, the great Wagner's blows at the ball are such as would fell an ox. The philosopher of the bleachers knows the whole sum of batting science. He knows how many times Frenchmen spin around on their heel when that athletic Boston slugger misses the ball; why the Keeler drives have a rising tendency which makes them difficult to judge; why Quaker Davis leads the American League in long hits; why Homer Smoot cannot hold his hits down to single.

But the most erudite bleacherite is ignorant of the delicate science of batted balls. His learning is wholly superficial. If one asked him to name the hardest hitter in professional baseball today he would probably make the mistake of saying that there is no means of comparison. He would probably argue that too many things would have to be considered accurately to measure these hard-hitting batters one against another. For instance, if 10 suspects among them faced the same pitcher a reasonable number of times and the pitcher threw all of them hard straight balls right over the plate, there is a possibility that the hardest hitter in the lot, actually, would make the shortest hit, though this same man, while at play the next day, may knock the ball out of the county, easily outdoing anything his conquerors had done in the match batting before. We all know this to be true. Chance enters largely into the art of batting. We have all been convinced that it is an indeterminate gift to be able to bat. A season's record is the nearest we have come to pinning it down to figures, and everyone knows that ill-luck has beaten the best man sometimes, even in a season's work.

But there is a standard of measurement—pounds! The blow of a batter may be measured by pounds. The Sunday Post-Dispatch has been first to make the experiment. It has ascertained that George Stone, the hardest hitter of the St. Louis Browns, has a striking force of 1720 pounds. There is an old and easy standard of comparison between the flat of his back. There are other standards of comparison, almost all equally easy, in all other athletic feats. Batting a baseball is unique for the entire absence, hitherto, of a standard of comparison.

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HOW FAMOUS DRAMATISTS WORK

HERE is generally an air of mystery surrounding the workshop and methods of the successful dramatist. That a certain fortunate band of men should be constantly turning out plays which meet with the favor of the public enhances the popular idea that there must be some royal road to success in playwriting, though as a matter of fact every playwright has his own particular method, that of any other.

R. C. Carton, the author of "Mr. Hopkinson," for instance, has a method quite his own. He keeps what he terms a pickle-tub, or, in other words, a book in which he jots down ideas which occur to him at different times when walking or riding in trains and omnibuses. When he decides to write a play he refers to this book, picks out what characters he prefers, and begins to weave his romance around them. But even before he has the story properly fixed in his mind he characters them, and admits that many of the names of his characters are chosen while looking in shop windows.

Sidney Grundy works in quite a different fashion. His first idea is to get his story complete, which he does out of doors or while sitting in his garden. Then he sets to work to conquer his entrances and exits, and it is interesting to know that he does all this work through the medium of a draughtboard, moving the pieces from place to place according to the movements of his characters in the play. Then he begins to actually compose his play, and, with the draughtboard still before him, writes steadily day by day, with few corrections, till it is finished.

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Keeler had faith in the machine. He thought it would break the ball from its sheath and stepped up to the plate. He is a sturdy, well-muscled fellow, as hard as nails and as quick as a cat's eye. He weighs 166 pounds stripped. He is a left-hander. We all stepped back off the firing line. Stone swung his bat back and struck the big cushioned button a sharp, straight blow. The steel finger flew to 540 pounds. "A single!" shouted the deep-sea diver, observing that when he is feeling well and strong, occasionally clouts the sphere with a force of something akin to 2000 pounds. Stone swung his bat further back and rapped it again. The finger sped to 1100 pounds.

"A double!" shouted the ancient mariner. "A third time the bat swung back. This time the batter grand prize of \$1250 at Paris, and whose pedigree goes back to the St. Louis Browns, has a striking force of 1720 pounds. There is an old and easy standard of comparison between prizefighters. The hardest hitter knocks his adversary upon the flat of his back. There are other standards of comparison, almost all equally easy, in all other athletic feats. Batting a baseball is unique for the entire absence, hitherto, of a standard of comparison. The pride of the great cat show which was held at Hamburg was Dodo, a splendid Angora female, who won the Eureka! Here it is! The striking power of men expert with their fists has raised slightly to his tiptoes. His lips closed tight and to 1794.

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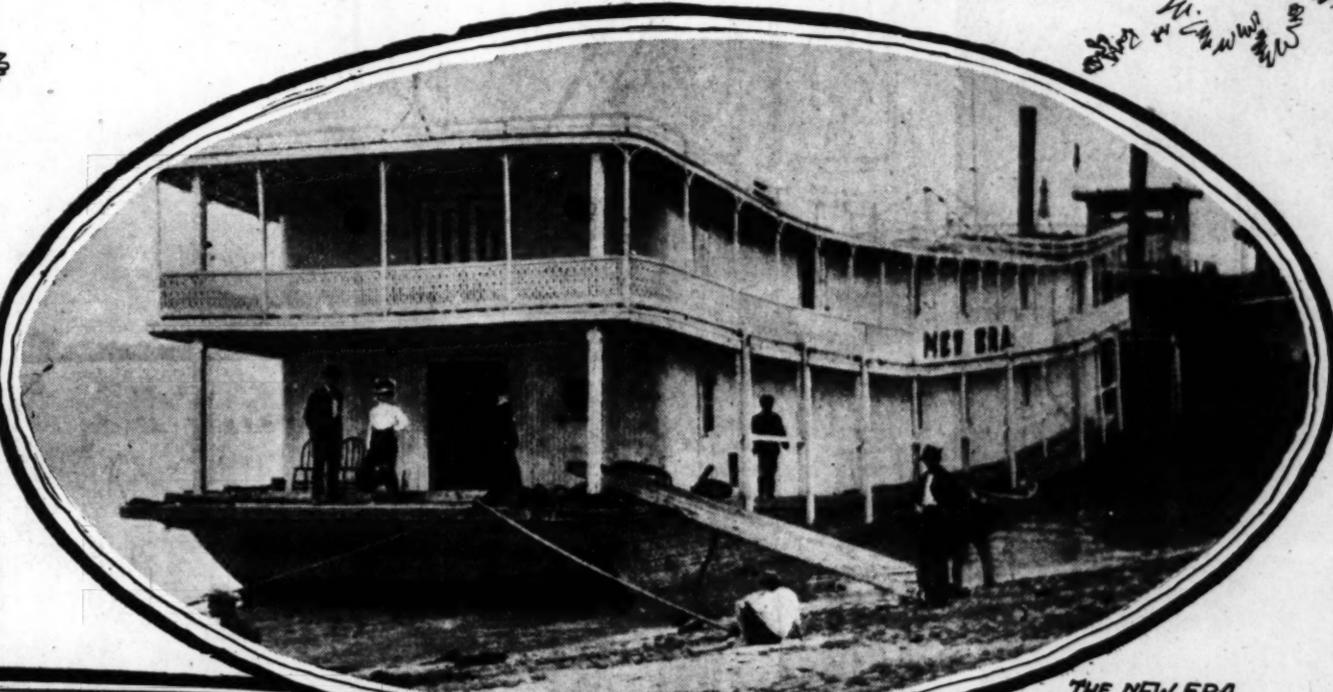
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FUNNY THINGS THAT HAPPEN ON A MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHOW BOAT.



The Advance Man Who Goes Ahead in a Little Launch—Finding an Isolated Bend in the River Where the Beginner May Practice on the Calliope—The Bouncer Who Has a Good Place to Throw Them In—Captain French and the Little Doctor Who Was the Bully of the Town—Two Performances in a Night at an Illinois River Landing Without a House in Sight—The Boys Who Came Fifteen Miles to See the Show and Saw It—The Seductive Strains of the Steam Piano, Which Pull Many a Cincinnatus From His Plow—How the Calliope Can Drum Up Business in the Hills.



THE show boats of the Mississippi River and certain of its tributaries are the queerest of all the ramifications of the American theater. They are floating theaters towed by a small steamboat. The barges are about 140 feet long and some 35 feet wide. A few are larger, some smaller. They seat from seven to nine hundred people. All of them have a small stage, a parquet and one balcony. Some have a few boxes. They carry their own theatrical troupes, musicians and house force. They take the drama to little river towns which have no other theater.

There are eight of these boats upon the river. They are well-established success. Capt. A. B. French, who was the P. T. Barnum of this business, left at his death three years ago a fortune of \$300,000, made by his show boats.

The Illinois River is the show boatman's paradise. Two of the boats passed St. Louis last week, headed for this field. They were the first of the season. Both were alike. Both had a calliope—a steam piano, as they call it along the river—with which to stir up the people. Both carried vaudeville troupes. Neither gave a performance at St. Louis, but stopped here only a few hours to give the people aboard shore leave and a taste of metropolitanism.

A representative of the Sunday Post-Dispatch went aboard one of them—the New Era—and talked for an hour with the manager—Capt. W. P. McNair. McNair is an Alabamian. He is stern in action and complaisant in leisure. He has a sense of humor. Sitting in his theater and talking with him, one sees with his sharp, brown, twinkling eyes this most amusing and interesting and whimsical life—life on a Mississippi River show boat.

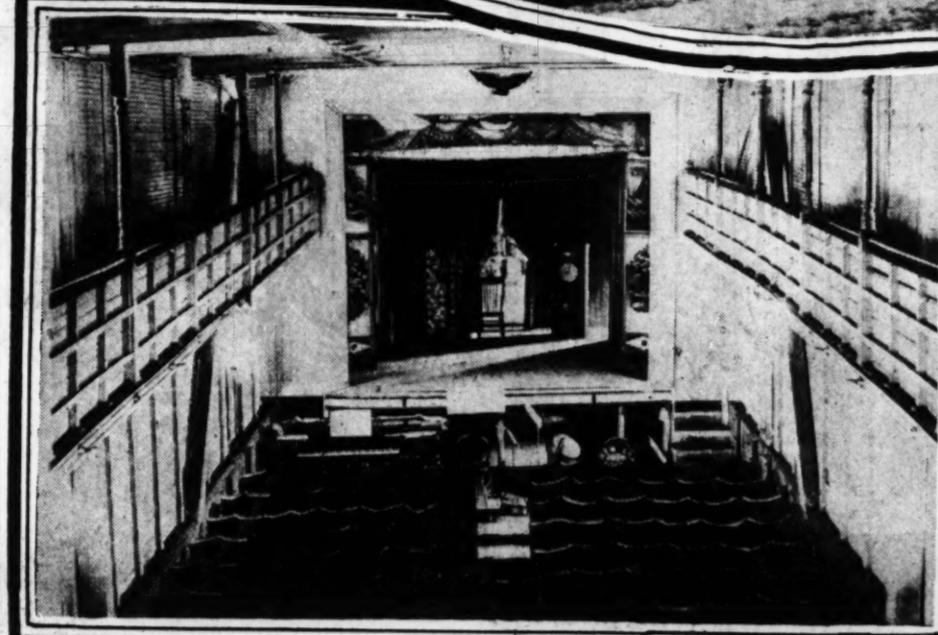
It was mid-forenoon in the little river city of Grafton, which guards the mouth of the Illinois. The Mississippi is brimful and swift with the spring flood, swept in from the southwest, eager to meet the pretty river which keeps itself, year after year, there behind the big island which lies before Grafton. The little launches of the fishermen were popping over, the water this way and that. There was a rattle of farm wagons upon the hard Grafton road. Suddenly a sound struck from downstream.

Hoo-too! Hoo-too! The people of Grafton stopped still and harkened. The fishermen ceased lifting their nets.

"The show boat?" It was a cry of glad tidings. Every one understood, even to the little boys and girls. The show boat was coming. It would land at the wharf. There would be a show that night. Every one would be there. Funny turn on the piano. If we get there about the middle of the comedians would make the crowd roar with laughter. Afternoon we are sure to have an audience. Skilled musicians would play. Dainty soubrettes would dance and sing. And, best of all, the calliope would play swim in, if they had to. There isn't a house in sight there, the steam piano, the very thought of which contrivance.

pretty much all the rest of the day, and every one without you would laugh at us if you saw us tie up in such

LOOKING TOWARDS THE STAGE



THE NEW ERA
AT THE WHARF

the time to do so could sit down on the river bank and watch the steam pianist make music.

Hoo-too! Hoo-too! Hoo-too! No other music has the long-range effectiveness of that of the steam piano. It penetrates into the faraway hills. It percolates through the thick woods of the bottoms. The farmer's boy hears it, and the farmer's help. "The show boat's come!" they cry, one to another, and they are very glad. There is a cell in every American heart which is the repository of the true holiday spirit. There are certain times when the valvular door of this cell opens and its contents flood the system. We all experience this sensation upon the Fourth of July. We all feel it when the bands play and the lumbering elephants heave in sight at the head of the circus parade. The people of the little river towns and the hills and farms along the shore all feel it when up from the river, which has the finest natural acoustics in the world, comes the inspiriting call of the show boat:

Hoo-too! Hoo-too!

All truly beautiful music comes across water. You will recall that the Siren of the Greeks always projected her tempting notes across water; that the Lorelei of the Germans even dwelt in the depths of the Danube. It is probably that neither of these enchantresses would have retained their power had they been brought ashore on the road to the river in great shape. Whole families are going ahead of him this way, but he will do just as well on the mainland. It is so with that mechanical sorceress, the steam piano. Played in the city street, it makes only discordant and strident noise. But played on the river—ah! any longer if we tried. The last time we were there we demand:

It is a place and give a show. But it would be our laugh about same towns that I am making and also go in the Illinois even dwelt in the depths of the Danube. It is probably that neither of these enchantresses would have retained their power had they been brought ashore on the road to the river in great shape. Whole families are going ahead of him this way, but he will do just as well on the mainland. It is so with that mechanical sorceress, the steam piano. Played in the city street, it makes only discordant and strident noise. But played on the river—ah! any longer if we tried. The last time we were there we demand:

Friends, this boat only holds 800 people. You can't all fit in here. We would let you come if we had the room,

too! from the river. Think how much faster his heart for all of your money is good money. We don't want to be disappointed, how much quicker his blood pulses, how his brown eyes see the show, we will give a second

feet imaginatively fly down the country road, how his

bright eyes already see the stage, the crowd, and the Mex-

ican sticking big, ugly corn knives all around his pretty,

black-haired and gritty wife! Ah! Will he be there?

O, most certainly, Michael.

We couldn't think of doing business without the calliope," said Capt. McNair. "It is our press agent. We have an advance man who goes a few days ahead of us with a small gasoline boat and does some billing and promoting, but sometimes we drop into a place and have a performance without having been heralded at all. The steam piano brings the crowd. It carries all the way from five to ten miles. Few can resist its seductive strains."

The Captain laughed in that lackadaisical way noticeable in Southerners.

"Sometimes it brings in more than we can accommodate," he said. "We have one place up the Illinois River where

the country is pretty well populated and where the hills

are so set that the steam piano gets in some fine long-

distance work. People fairly boil out of the brush alongside,

there. All we have to do is to put in at the bank and

chuckled anon. He seemed to be recalling incidents in

which, perhaps, the riparian residents had poured a volley

of stones at the boatmen, and the boatmen had responded

with a few well-aimed volleys of their own."

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chuckled anon. He seemed to be recalling incidents in

which, perhaps, the riparian residents had poured a volley

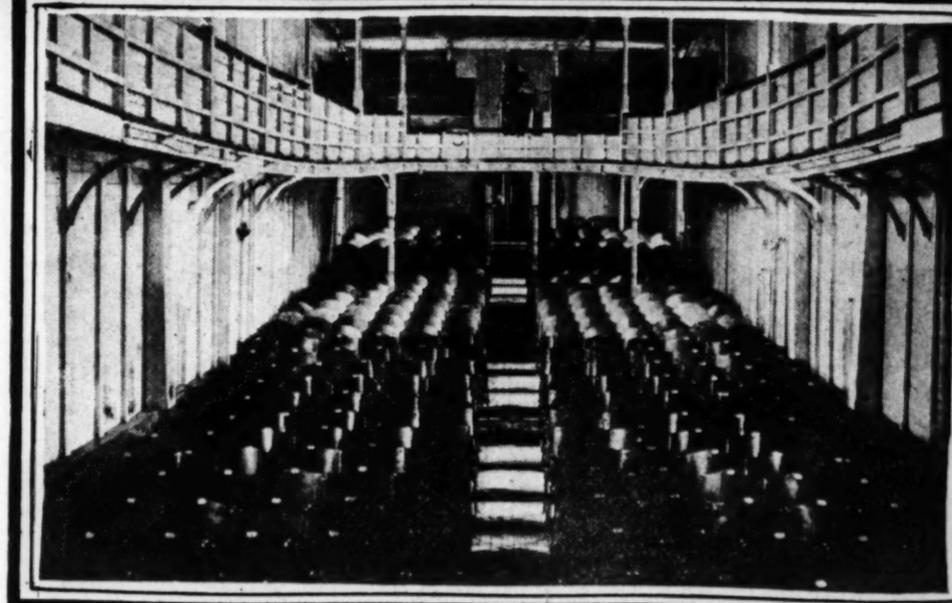
of stones at the boatmen, and the boatmen had responded

with a few well-aimed volleys of their own."

"The weather is not a consideration. The people would

want to go swimming, if they had to. There isn't a house in sight there, the steam piano, the very thought of which contrivance

stirred his innermost risibles.



AUDITORIUM AND GALLERY ON BOAT

"This business is bigger than most people know," he said. "There are eight show boats upon the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Monongahela, the Illinois, Kanawha, Kentucky, Tennessee and Green rivers. The Monongahela is the prize river of all for business, for it is one succession of iron industries, all employing great hordes of people. The Illinois is our paradise. It is the prettiest and most pleasant of all rivers, and its towns are about the right size and about the right distance apart. We always do a fine business up there, going as far as La Salle. We can always count upon a full house in the Illinois, beginning at Grafton, which is one of the best show towns on the river. We haven't been showing on the upper Mississippi for several years. The water has been too low up there so often that we rather got out of the habit of going up there. When we neglect a territory that way we can never do well in it again until we have worked business up again. We used to think that too many show boats would kill each other off, but we have been surprised to see it proven that the more of them there are, the better it is for all. For instance, my brother is following me 10 days behind with one of the French show boats. He will make the

show boat encounters a good many of these in some places, and the boat crew must ordinarily handle them, civil officers being few and far between in small river towns. French was his own bouncer. He was cool in colloquy, quick and hard-hitting in action, and unafraid of the biggest and toughest woodchopper in the river bottoms. He had a good place to knock them—into the river—and he always did it without any ceremony when the occasion demanded. French was shrewd, too. There were places along the river where he had made enemies and where he had reason to expect trouble upon his next appearance. He finally hit upon the scheme of having his advance man quietly approach the town bully and give him seats for himself and his folk and friends. Of course, that always put the bully on French's side, and when anyone started anything this way French's usually frowned on the disturber and intimidated him into being thankful to shut up and get away with his life.

One night French had on the front row a little doctor who had been pointed out to the advance man as being the most feared man in town. Some rough characters in the gallery started to make a rough house, and the man who went upstairs to see them was tossed through the window into the river. The little doctor remained in his seat on the front row, utterly oblivious to the row behind. French couldn't understand. The doctor was reported as the slayer of five or six. When it seemed that the disturbers were going to break up the show, French stepped out and whispered down to the town bully: "Say something to them!" The little doctor lifted his brows, looked around, and stood up. "Friends," he said, quietly, "I'll kill the next man as open his trap." The roughs in the gallery blanched, and the house became perfectly quiet. The doctor had resumed his seat, and the show went on. French and some of the more refined of his patrons were a little jarred by the abrupt, forceful language of the peacemaker, but they were immensely impressed with his influence.

"We stopped at an Indian reservation in Louisiana one day," says Capt. McNair. "The Indians went in for the show with a rush, and we had to shut about 400 of them out for want of room. They went back to their homes, armed themselves and came back, giving me the choice between letting them in and being fired into. I threw the door wide open, and they went in. They filled the aisle, wedged themselves between the players in the orchestra, and even sat on the sides of the stage, but they made no disturbance. They paid to get in, too. They just wanted to see the show.

"We were up the Illinois one night last season and had a big house. A crowd of rough men came up after we had sold out. I told them we didn't have room for them. They showed their money and said they had come 15 miles to see the show and meant to see it. They rushed me and went in. Things got awfully hot inside for a while, but they finally cooled off, and everything went off all right. It illustrates the disposition of a man who had dropped the plow at the sound of the calliope and hurried over 15 miles of hills and hollows to see the show. He's going to see it, and that's all there is to it.

"Spalding and Rogers were the pioneers in the river show business. They began it 50 years ago. They were old circus men, and their first river show was a small circus on a big flat boat. They poled the boat along shore, going down to the mouth of the river and stopping at all towns. Capt. A. B. French and E. A. Price followed them, making their appearance on the rivers 27 years ago. The show boat had been improved by this time, and had become a floating theater towed by a steamboat. Capt. Price still lives at Newport, Ky., and is interested in this and two other show boats. Capt. French's widow, Mrs. Callie E. French, remains in the business. She is the only woman on the river who is the actual and licensed pilot and commander of a steamboat. My brother, Capt. J. E. McNair, is the manager of the show on the French boat, which will be along here in a few days.

"I went into this business as a dekhander for my brother. I liked it, and I have remained in it. It is a good business. Attempts have been made, now and then, to amplify it, but these have not endured. Eugene Robinson, a New Yorker with lots of money, came out here some years ago and put two beautiful show boats on the river. He not only had a theater boat, but a museum.

"Of course, we deal with a good many tough characters along the river, but we always give them prompt and spirited attention. We have more trouble in the North than we do in the South. That is because a Southerner's attitude toward women is different from that of a Northerner. A Southerner behaves himself around ladies, no matter how much of a disturber he is among men. It is different with Northerners. Some of them would just as soon make trouble in the presence of ladies as anywhere, and the fact that there are women in the audience puts no restraint upon them. However, we have surprisingly little trouble, and it has been 20 years since we had a tragedy. That occurred on the lower river, where a man of

French's grittiness was ejected from the theater back to the bank with a Winchester and fired into the audience, killing a girl."

St. Louis Society Girls who are not frivolous.



Mrs. THOMAS L. ANDERSON



MISS GAMBLE



MRS CALHOUN

TEACHING LITTLE
GIRLS TO EMB-
ROIDER ON
MUSLIN
STRETCHED
ON HOOPS.



MISS JOSEPHINE COBB

How They Give Their Time and Talent to the Children Upon the Public Playgrounds — Unselfish Labor in the City's Industrial Schools.

By ROSE MARION.

ST. LOUIS society girls and young matrons are proving themselves other than butterflies. A number of them have volunteered to do work in the playgrounds and industrial schools and like that work so well that they count it play.

Some have their specialties, others are glad to do anything that helps the regular teachers and makes life more interesting for the children.

Some have regular days for visits. Others go whenever they can. Some who could not promise time because of plans for the summer did work for the playgrounds before the season began.

Miss Eleanor Tracy is one of the latter. Hers is a name dearly loved at the La Salle street playground. Miss Westerfeld, morning director of that playground, and I sat talking on one of the wooden benches of that playground recently.

A little girl interrupted us to say: "I've just written a letter to Miss Tracy."

Miss Westerfeld explained:

"Miss Tracy is one of those who gave us not only financial aid, but worked for us besides. She arranged for our flower garden before she went away and saw that we received plants from Shaw's Garden, through Mr. Trelease and Mr. Irish."

All the teachers of that playground—Miss Harper, Mr. Nathan and Mr. Abekin—are grateful to Miss Tracy.

The flower garden is one of the features of the La Salle street playground. Because the children could not plant their own seeds—the ground was not in condition at the right time—Miss Tracy chose plants that can be transplanted easily and that are hardy. Coxcombs and geraniums are now growing well and there are pots of other flowers waiting for transplanting.

Mrs. Gouverneur Calhoun, who is the chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Civic Improvement League Playgrounds, assisted Miss Tracy in getting the plants for the gardens. She visits the different playgrounds and advises with the mothers of the children, who are sometimes visitors.

The mothers bring their sewing and their darning and sit with the teachers and visitors through the morning hours.

At the La Salle playground there is a Mothers' Club. Mrs. Calhoun speaks to the members when they are in session and tells the members how much they can do to help the playground. She advises them about their children and makes suggestions that they usually accept.

The nearest neighbor of the La Salle street playground is the one at Seventh and Russell, to which Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler have been such benefactors. Mrs. Tom L. Anderson, who was formerly Miss Gertrude Ballard, is one of the volunteers there. She goes every Wednesday morning. She has no specialty. "Just anything," is her desire. If some little one needs help in the washing of her face, Mrs. Anderson is ready to give that help. She likes to play in the sand and to help with her imagination.

The children do wonders with sand. The World's Fair lives again in the sand piles of the playgrounds.

I saw a sandpile mountain, up the side of which a ladder had been built. In the valley below tall grasses that look like corn were planted.

Misses Louise, Clara and Marie Bain visit the playground at Seventh and Russell. The other regular visitors are Miss Lucy Matthews, Mrs. Byron F. Babbitt and H. G. Stohr.

One of the playgrounds has a regular washday. A small-sized laundry outfit is used and all the dolls in the neighborhood are patrons. The washing is done according to rule, however, and the aim is to teach that branch of housekeeping through the play way.

Miss Eloie Semple, Miss Simpson; Miss Rebstock and Miss Carter are assistants at the playgrounds where the laundry work is done. I do not know if their put-away dolls have been invited to wake up and have their washing done, but nothing would delight the little laundrymen of the playgrounds more than a big wash from their teachers' dolls.

Housekeeping as a science is taught at the Industrial School which Mr. Paul Blackwelder is conducting in the Jefferson School at Ninth and Wash streets.

Miss Sara Dukes, a yellow-haired Vassar girl, is in charge of that department. She was given a schoolroom from which the desks and seats had been removed as her experiment station. Miss Lottie Healy was made her assistant.

She had her pupils make a partition of green burlap and divided her room in two. One part is used as a bed and sitting room, the other as a dining room. The latter would be a kitchen also if the room where cooking is taught by Miss Jennie Gilmore was not just across the hall.

The Provident Association gave Miss Dukes a dresser and washstand, some one else sent a cot and bed clothing. Pictures and chairs have come gradually and the room is pretty well furnished. Mrs. Balsch, the primary teacher of the Columbia School, gave dishes.

In the dining room part is a table which is covered with a white cloth and set with shiny dishes. A vase of flowers has place in the center. The girls in the class take turns at setting the table and serving. Those not on duty in either way observe. They are taught to set the table "This way." She showed them how to push back their dren of that playground count the days until Wednesday, grounds since their establishment. She has made a study chairs noiselessly, how to rise and then put their chairs in when they take their lessons, although most of them are of the work and has visited the schools so often that she

children who have to work hard at home. Miss Isabel has become an authority.

Every suggestion was listened to carefully and when Wallace is a regular visitor at the Mullanphy street play— She induces many of her friends to accompany her and

the girls were given another opportunity to rise from the ground and Miss Van Sickler and Miss Margaret Price, begs of them a few hours, if not regular days. Mrs. Ever-

ett W. Pattison, Mrs. Philip N. Moore and Miss Elizabeth

Miss Josephine Cobb makes weekly visits to the play-appreciate her work. Misses Cobb, Gamble and Wallace Moore, her daughter, who recently graduated from Vassar,

and Mullanphy streets. She teaches basket weaving. Miss and Carr.

Miss Lucy Rozier teaches zephyr work at the La Salle

playground.

Mrs. Louis Marion McCall has been interested in play-

A Professor Living in the Underworld...Continued From Page One.

rooms. In turning away the undesirable he was not looking for one—appalling how few are in reach of the

pinkly, seeming to be more considerate of the feelings man out of work.

How near are YOU to the line?

During the afternoon the young man who had been in the Workhouse, now broke and sober, sat down by me, and without encouragement on my part, related the story of his career as a degenerate. His father was a saloon

specimens of humanity than those I had been observing. The workhouse, now broke and sober, sat down by me, and without encouragement on my part, related the story of his career as a degenerate. His father was a saloon

A gang of three desperate looking lads whom I had kept in the Workhouse, now broke and sober, sat down by me, here let me say that in all of the many conversations I had noticed loosing about the corner, followed the more helpless of the sets, as coyotes did wounded buffaloes. The with my fellow lodgers concerning their lives, not once

young clerk explained to me that at the first dark alley did they fail to speak tenderly and reverentially of the

boys would "hold up" their victims, taking the coin woman who bore them.

It was not uncommon to hear the fathers referred to the streets. Occasionally one would be knocked down, as unreasonable and cruel. And, strange as it may seem, these men hold the name of a passing woman in higher esteem than do many of the men with whom I have passed

an afternoon in the curb window of a gentleman's club.

A runaway from home at the age of 10, my Workhouse friend had beaten his way from city to city, he ranged ex-

tending from New York to San Francisco, from St. Paul to New Orleans. He had been a newsboy, a sneak thief, and, in a small way, a burglar. He declared that he had never spent a cent for railroad fare in his 15 years of life

on the road. He described these events as simply and naturally as a successful business man might narrate the steps in his career. He offered no excuse for his crime and frankly admitted that he was not only addicted to whisky

but cocaine. In response to an inquiry as to what sent him to the St. Louis Workhouse he answered: "Oh, I just hopped a barrel over the head with a beer bottle and laid him up for a couple of months."

Upon my asking him if he would work or could work if he had the chance at some employment he frankly re-

sponded that not a few of my fellow lodgers who claimed

nothing that had been said, and upon explaining my posi-

tion in a word, he went on: "As I told you, my mother

replied in the negative—that is, if he had to work every day.

One of his reminiscences I must relate as nearly as pos-

sible in his own words:

"Do you belong to any church?" he began, apropos of

nothing that had been said, and upon explaining my posi-

tion in a word, he went on: "As I told you, my mother

was a good woman. There never was a better one. She

courteous and dignified. He was on his way from Texas to

a health resort in the East, and his calm, well-ordered con-

versation was divided about equally between patriotism

and politics. He was strictly up against it. I and piety.

He was broke like I am now. I was strictly up against it. I and piety.

A chemist from Boston, broken in health, but still on-

prayers. I went into a dark alley near the levee and thusly ardently when speaking of his profession; we knelt against the brick wall. I said 'Our Father,' now posted in the latest discoveries, looks forward to a day

I lay me' and stuck in a little prayer of my own.

"Then I went up on Broadway and was near Faust's when a lady stepping from a carriage dropped her purse. Neither she nor the coachman noticed it. I grabbed it and slipped away without being caught. It had over \$17 in it.

"There was a sturdy old Irishman who looked like an archbishop, yet was a laborer, unable to write his own name. Wasn't that an answer to a prayer? You bet your life name.

I moralized—he laughed.

I have dwelt on this exceptional case because of the sharp contrast it offers to the majority of those with whom I came in contact in the lodging house. In fact, he was somewhat too swift for the keepers of the place and with it.

"He was ordered to leave, which he did after reviewing the week's pay. Others hustle until they find employment, and upon receiving the first week's pay find better quarters elsewhere.

"There is a hearty comradeship among them, especially

the young men. The tobacco sack is freely passed and

sharp contrast it offers to the majority of those with whom I came in contact in the lodging house. In fact, he was somewhat too swift for the keepers of the place and with it.

"They come and go, these lodgers, with astonishing rapidity. Some few linger long in expectation of remittances.

"Others hustle until they find employment, and upon receiving the first week's pay find better quarters elsewhere.

"There is a hearty comradeship among them, especially

the young men. The tobacco sack is freely passed and

sharp contrast it offers to the majority of those with whom I came in contact in the lodging house. In fact, he was somewhat too swift for the keepers of the place and with it.

"The worst features of the place were inadequacy of the toilet, the wretched lighting of the house, and the failure

to keep out vermin.

"The sleeping rooms are unsanitary, as they are sunless and deficient in ventilation.

"I am convinced that municipal supervision of public lodgings is imperative and should be exercised in some

thing more than a perfunctory manner. The power that

is suffering from social starvation as well as physical

and mental want.

"Among the many interesting and deserving characters

who came under my observation and must be disposed of in a line or two was a noble old Grand Army man, neat,

courteous and dignified. He was on his way from Texas to

a health resort in the East, and his calm, well-ordered con-

versation was divided about equally between patriotism

and politics. He was broke like I am now. I was strictly up against it. I and piety.

"I thought I saw written what Dante saw over the gate of Inferno. But a Good Samaritan who has in his time been ditched on the Jericho road saw me and did not pass by on the other side.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PANAMA AND

M. Edison Pellett Tells the Sunday Post-Dispatch Why There Is an American Exodus From the Panama Canal—The Ever-Present Bugaboo of Yellow Fever—Fourteen Funerals in One Day to the Burying Ground on Monkey Hill—Poor Accommodations, Sickening Food, the Fly Pest, and No Screens in the Greatest Mosquito Country on Earth.



EDISON PELLETT of Belleville, Ill., has just returned to his home from the Panama Canal, where he was employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission in the Engineering Department. Pellett resigned. Like many another young American, he was frightened away from the canal by yellow fever. He is one of those whom the Government has complained against for their want of steadfastness. Mr. Taft, the Secretary of War, whose department has charge of the canal work, was so indignant when Mr. Wallace left his post as chief engineer of the canal that the engineer was officially denounced and made to appear in the role of a poor patriot.

Pellett consented to tell the Sunday Post-Dispatch why he left Panama.

By M. EDISON PELLETT.

LEFT Panama because I didn't want a bonfire made of my bones on Monkey Hill. It is the unhealthiest place I ever saw. I was sick almost all the time I was there, and was not able to work more than four



GRAVEYARD SCENE—BODIES ARE BURIED 18 MONTHS AND THEN IF MAINTENANCE TAX IS NOT PAID THEY ARE EXHUMED AND BURNED.

Pellett admits frankly that he fled the place, that he is a yellow fever refugee, and that he only feels about it as all the other Americans down there feel about it and only did what many hundreds of others are doing. He wanted to come home so much that, instead of remaining down there six months and securing free transportation to New York as a reward for having served in the canal work so long, he left at the end of two months and paid out \$85 of his own money for best-class passage from Colon to New York. He says he would not go back; that he was sick all the time he was there; that the Isthmian Commission is short-handed in all its departments; that everyone who goes down there from the United States wants to come back immediately; that yellow fever is always about; that one day while he was there he saw 14 funerals go up to the common burying ground on Monkey Hill; that the accommodations down there are inadequate and intolerable; that the food is poor; that the climate is enervating, especially in this, the rainy, season; that the average period of service for Americans is not more than two months, and that, in spite of good wages and every inducement and subterfuge, every ship sailing for New York from

days in a week, although at home I had always been strong and well.

I secured an appointment as a stenographer in the engineering department. I sailed from New York April 17, and landed at Colon, on the east side of the isthmus, April 24. I left June 29, having been there two months. In those two months I saw all of the Isthmus of Panama that I care to see, and my lot was neither better nor worse than that of all the other Americans that go down there.

I was sent over to the City of Panama, at the west end of the canal. Panama is on the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific Ocean. It is a city of 30,000 people. Formerly it was a dirty city, as all Central American cities are, I understand, but the American sanitary officers there have cleaned it up and improved it a great deal. In time they will make it fit to live in. Just now, though they have done a great deal, Panama is not a place to boast of, hygienically.

I went down there to work. I admit to having some anticipation of adventure in a far-away country. The adventure wore off the moment my foot hit the Colon quay, and before I had been there a week I found myself almost incapacitated for work. I felt sick much of the time, and enervated the rest of the time. The filthiness of the natives turned my stomach pretty often. I am not finicky, but when one's stomach is tricky, one cannot endure filth like a man with an iron constitution and a cast iron stomach lining.

Like all the other Americans in the engineering of the canal, I lived in a suburb built for us out at Corozal. It is three miles out from Panama. There are hot-huts and poor cooking and poor seasoning.



HIGHEST POINT AND DEEPEST EXCAVATION ON CANAL ROUTE.

houses out there. A great many Americans live in them, boiled Irish potatoes. Think of a country where one grubby as any crowd that ever left the United States; but riding in and out upon a train run for their accommodation cannot eat Irish potatoes. I had supposed that the Irish Panama is a little too much for them. They get sick every morning and evening. Corozal always puzzled me, potato was universally excellent; but we couldn't eat them. When a man gets sick he wants to come home. About I couldn't understand why they built our quarters out there. The place is low, is surrounded by swamps, is in, nasty, as they are here. The bread is made of third-grade caribou flour. It is as heavy as putty. We didn't like it, and cared before. Few of the men ever go back to work after generally we couldn't eat it. The coffee was better. If they enter the hospital. If they come out alive they was fair coffee. The bananas, which no meal is without, catch the first ship for the States. were good. They are the only hang-up good food one. Of course, we hear a great deal about yellow fever. gets. The occasional dishes of pineapples were an improvement upon the general run of food. The meat usually ran to roast beef, fried steaks and sausages. We all these cases are withheld from the lists, but the men naturally had condensed cream. Not that we objected to usually think, sometimes, that only the half is being made condensed cream, but the fact that we had it shows what known. The yellow fever scare never abates. At this season of the year, when the rains are prevalent and yellow fever is worst, one scare follows another with the regularity of waves rolling at sea. The men are always restless, easily alarmed and never surprised at any bad turn which affairs may take.

We paid \$25 a month for our food. Nothing astonished me so much as the food. One would suppose that sort of a country we were in. It is a fallacy that the Isthmian Canal Commission, which is the United States Government by another name, would set to it that Americans taken down there are given the best of food. It makes a great deal of difference what one eats in a country where the climate and the ills to which flesh is heir are always laying siege to one's well being and strength. Let me recall an average menu: We always began with soup. You couldn't know what this means, because you have no conception of Isthmian soup. There is another name for it more understandable up here. It is swill, it is sickening. You can sit down with a long line of Americans down there and see them refuse soup, one after the other, with a testiness almost amounting to anger. You know what that means. It means they have gone up against it and got the worst of it. They don't want a return engagement. Well, after soup we have meat, meat, meat. The men who get the contracts for feeding us seem to have nominated but one thing in the bond

that the men had to do was to eat the meat.

Those meals and the poor drinking water which went with them always put everyone "off his feed." I have heard the boys say a hundred times that they hated to go in and eat at all. They always knew what they were going to get, and they also knew what it was going to do to them. They knew their meals would be shared by thousands of flies—not the one species of house fly which attends our eating up here, but twenty different kinds of flies, each vying with the other to excel in tormenting and disgusting us. There are no screens at the windows. A screen door is equally lamented for its absence.

These things seem to constitute little cause for complaint at this remote distance and in this place, where we enjoy so many comforts; but when one adds to them the continual presence of yellow fever, the enervating effect of

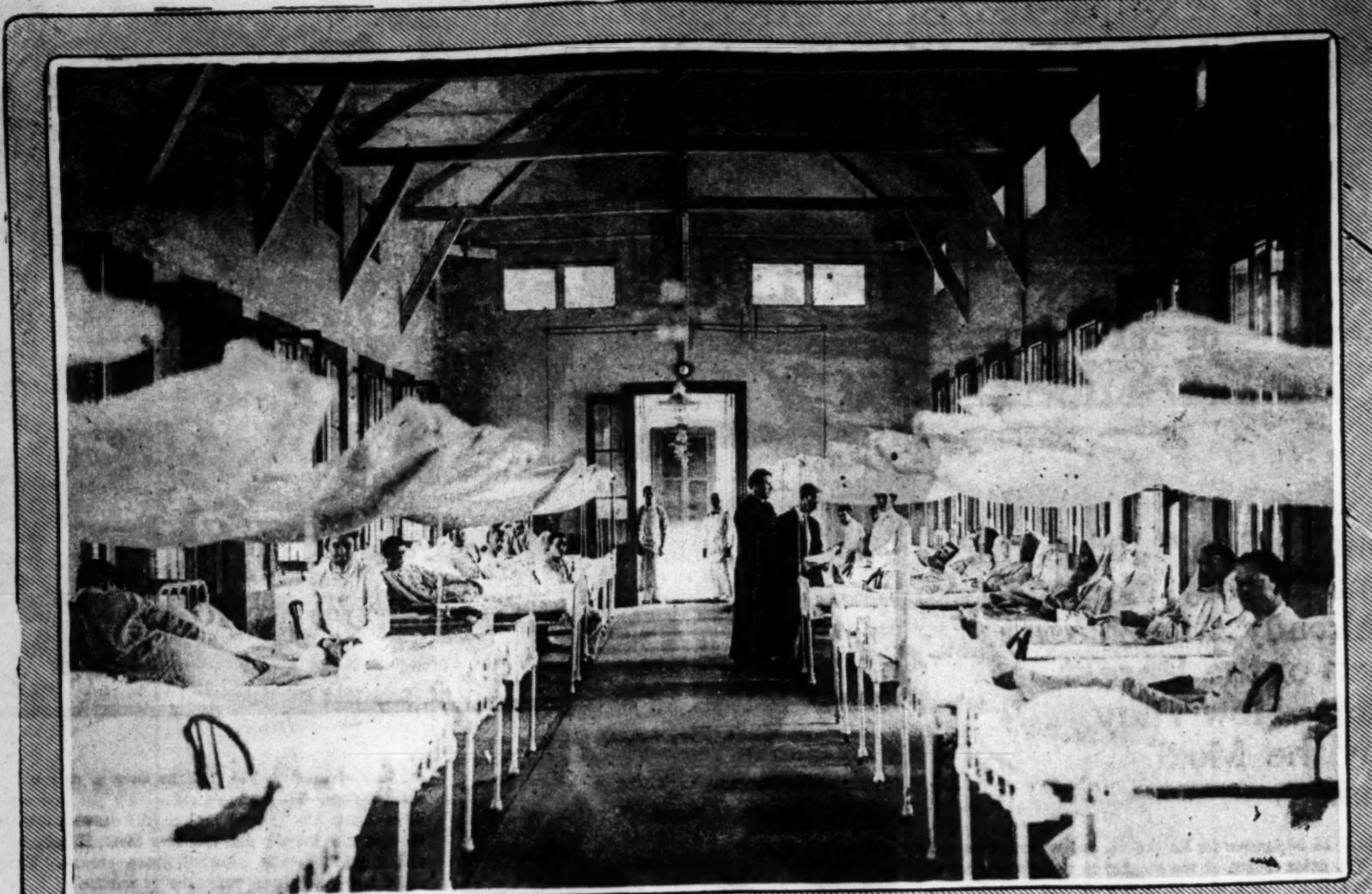
the water. They mighty soon make up their minds to clear out, and the way they do clear out is a caution. It keeps the officials of the commission on the



VIEW OF PANAMA.—CATHEDRAL IN DISTANCE

That is meat. Think of sitting down to a meal in a tropic, 85 degrees or heat in the shade every day, the fear of cal country and being served with five kinds of meat. They typhoid from poor drinking water and the bugaboo of do it down there as a regular thing. They strive to give mosquitoes carrying the germs of yellow fever and malaria us only quantity, paying no attention to quality. None in their glands—then these things begin to crawl. It is good meat. It is all either green for having just been killed, or it is as tough as hemp and unpalatable, with young Americans. They come from every part of the you an idea how many there must have been along the United States. They are just as patriotic and just as whole line of the work, a distance of 48 miles. There are

WHY I LEFT IT—BY A BELLEVILLE MAN WHO HAS JUST RETURNED



SCENE IN HOSPITAL WHICH IS ALWAYS FILLED.

about 6000 men working on the canal. The majority of these are Jamaica negroes. Of the Americans, scarcely any of them have been there six months. Many inducements are made them to stay, but they will not. The officers of the commission resort to some amusing subterfuges to keep the men from sailing for the States. For instance, in our department, our pay was held up from the 1st to the 9th of June to prevent us from clearing out on a ship which sailed on the 8th. They are doing that down there every month.

Of course, this sort of thing only avail for a short time in the men today, they must have comfortable rooms in while. If a man who wants to come home cannot get which they are protected from mosquitoes and other insects, his money and get away on time, he will go the next chance seets. Then they must have wholesome food, properly gets. As many as a hundred have sailed upon a single cooked, good drinking water and every possible protection ship. The commission officials don't like it, but they from yellow fever. can't help themselves. I don't think they much blame the boys, either; in fact, sometimes they skip themselves. I in that country. The mosquito bites a yellow fever patient and then goes around and bites other people. After never saw Mr. Wallace down there, and I don't presume to know anything of his case; but I have felt that it was 12 days that sort of thing gives one the yellow fever. I wouldn't attempt to say how many cases they average down there, but they are always having some. Occasionally fear for his health that was at the bottom of his resigna-

nation from the post of engineer of the canal. The actual labor of digging the canal could never be one bears that So-and-So has been taken to the yellow done by Americans. People accustomed to such countries fever ward, or that So-and-So has gone to Monkey Hill, as Panama will have to do that. The Jamaica negroes The hospital service down there is excellent. There is no

Sweden's Remarkable Ruler

A MODERN VIKING." It is scarcely possible to King Oscar regarded by Scandinavian writers as a man think of a more true and concise description of letters, that when Bjornsen learned that Oscar had of Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, criticised one of his plays, he immediately insisted that the monarch whose refusal to sanction an independent consular service for Norway has brought him into particular prominence of late. Tall and erect, broad-shouldered, with a magnificent head of the leonine type, King Oscar, dressed in the apparel of his countrymen of 10 centuries ago, would be a perfect impersonation of the brave and brawny Norseman of whom so many sagas have been written and sung.

Not only, however, are the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden proud of their monarch on account of the fact that in appearance he is a superb specimen of manhood, but they admire him for his many gifts and talents, while the popularity of His Majesty is also considerably increased by reason of his singularly sunny disposition, which imparts to his manner an extraordinary charm and fascination.

Singularly enough, King Oscar cannot claim to be a descendant of the old-time Norsemen, or a true son, so far as ancestors are concerned, of the kingdoms over which he reigns. As a matter of fact, King Oscar is the grandson of a French peasant. There are few stories more romantic than that of the present Swedish dynasty. When it was discovered that Charles XIII, who occupied the Swedish throne from 1809 to 1818, was childless, Napoleon induced the National Diet at Stockholm to establish Bernadotte, his famous general, as Crown Prince. Bernadotte, who had been born a peasant at Pau, ascended to the throne in 1818, under the title of Charles XIV, his wife Desiree, daughter of the Marseilles broker Clary, becoming Queen of Sweden and Norway.

It would have been impossible for King Oscar to have claimed that any royal blood ran in his veins had not his father, Oscar I, the only son of Queen Desiree, married Josephine de Leuchtenberg, a granddaughter of the Empress Josephine, whose singularly beautiful and expressive eyes he alone of all her descendants is said to have inherited.

His Majesty himself has fully told the history of his parents and grandparents in the novel which he published some years ago under the pen name of "Oscar Frederick," entitled, "A Romance of the Times of Napoleon and Bernadotte." He has also told us some of the earlier history of the Swedish throne in "A Memoir of Charles XII." Nor have these two volumes been King Oscar's only contributions to the world's literature. As a matter of fact, his writings have been voluminous.

He is still frequent contributor of essays and poems to the Swedish newspapers and magazines, while he has published several volumes of original poems, as well as translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," by a royal crown, and below the motto, "Over djen Goethe's "Faust," several dramas of Shakespeare, and mot hojden," which may be translated as "Soaring from the "Cid" of Corneille. Indeed, to such an extent is the depths upwards."

The boys. They can work out in the broiling sun in fault to find with it. When a yellow fever patient comes to a swamp and never feel it. A white man would die in his tracks doing what those blacks are doing. What the canal commission has got to do is to get things in proper shape for the work to progress as it should is to provide proper quarters for the Americans that go down there. Instead of the sparsely appointed and unscreened rooms given

to him is isolated in the yellow fever ward and entirely enclosed in screening. The mosquitoes are thus kept away from him and the danger of infection is overcome.

The yellow fever mosquito works during the day.

There are so many mosquitoes down there that one makes

no attempt to distinguish between them. They are all a

pest, and they bother one at night, in spite of the fact

that all the beds are provided with a mosquito bar. If

you have ever tried to exclude mosquitoes with a bar in

this country, where there is but one, where Panama has

10,000, you will appreciate the desperate predicament of

the boys sleeping under bars in that country.

The sanitary department is at once the best and the most popular on the Isthmus. The men seldom resign, and they are doing good work. I consider that Col. Gorgas, at the head of the work of sanitation in Panama City, is one of the ablest officers in the service of the commission.

You have no idea how dull it gets down there. In

Panama City there is absolutely nothing for the Americans to do after sundown. There are no amusements of any sort. Once a week a native band appears in the plaza and plays, but that is all. The American Government put the lid on the bullfight in the canal strip, and the Panamanians have not attempted a substitute. They are a most unattractive people—uncultured in cleanliness, excessively lazy and living for the most part upon the fat of the land.

Out in the interior one notes with surprise that the native home is not surrounded by a square foot of cultivated soil.

The profusion of fruit is such that all one need do is to go out and pick something to eat. They take advantage of

The Bubonic Plague Scare—"When Does the Next Boat Leave for Home"—Fine Wages as an Inducement to Go There, and Subterfuges to Keep the Men There When They Come—Engineers Who Make \$195 a Month, and Machinists Who Make \$150—Holding Back Wages Until the Ships Have Sailed for New York—The Enervating Climate.

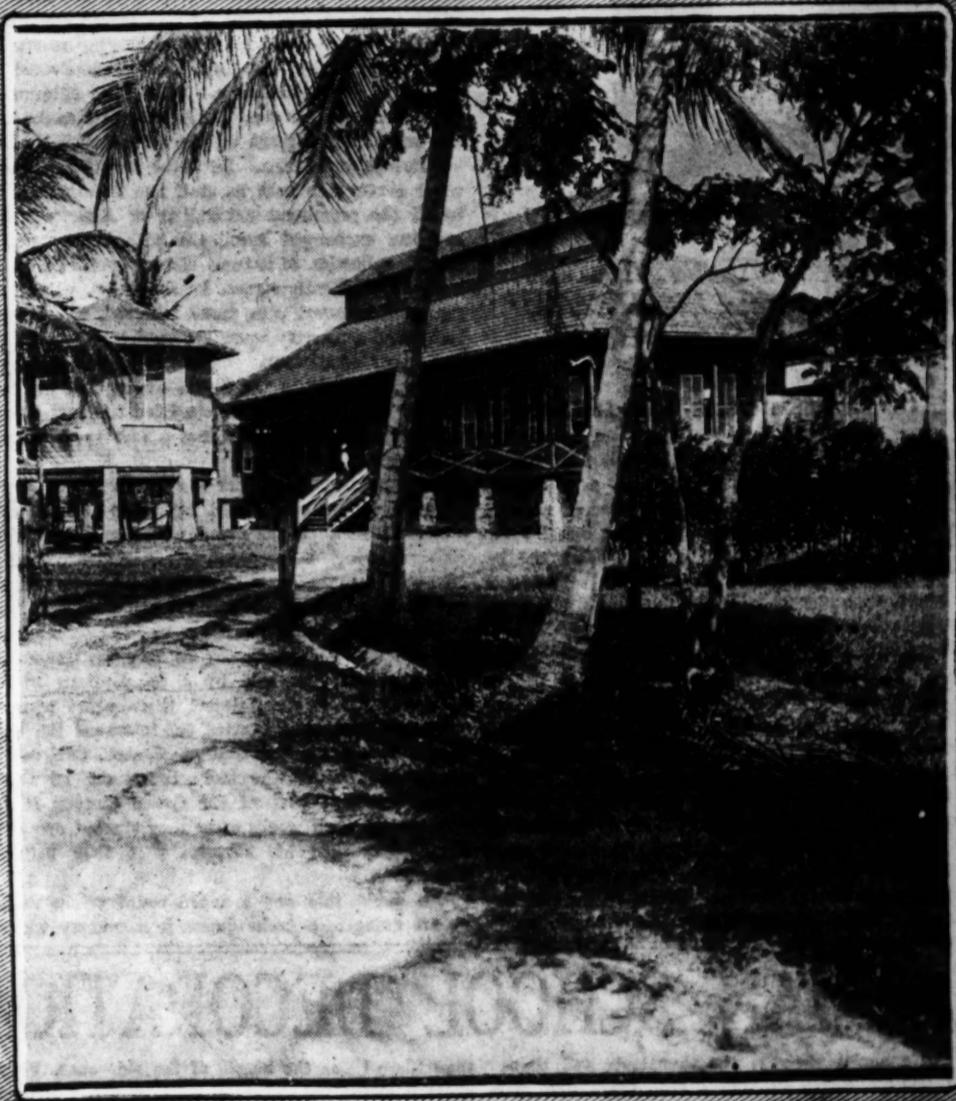
ground of water upon the top of his head. This produces upon both sides. It will be a long time before the canal a cooling and cleansing effect. If they were half as clean as complete. That is a great, big work, and I don't know in all other things the Americans down there would like leave its location could be more unfortunate.

Native girls who wait upon the tables in the big quarters always give the boys the shivers with their ignorance of what to do to keep the flies out of the sugar, them. The first thing some of them ask is when the and similar little domestic tricks that one supposes to be next ship sails for home. The Government is resented second nature with women. The Panama woman does not to the certainty that the boys won't stay long. This much know how to be neat.

The wages down there are really an inducement to home to any one that will remain six months. It is quite go. Skilled labor is especially well paid. Locomotive a tempting offer, for passage to New York, first-class, engineers upon the Panama Railroad make \$190 a month, costs \$85; still, very few of the men stay there six months. Machinists are paid 56 cents an hour. So are masons. They would rather pay their way home, as I did. They pipefitters and boiler makers. Carpenters are paid \$100 get pretty desperate when the climate begins to get under a month. All skilled workmen are permitted to put in their skin. I did. No amount of money could give in all the overtime they can make, and they are paid time dued me to stay there. It is that way with the others. And a half for it. Some of them make more than \$150 a month, but they don't stay long. The scarcity of skilled the working force. The wages are tempting, but the fear of yellow fever, the poor food and poor accommodations is confessed in the proposal to give free transportation is

The tracks of the French are everywhere. Their machinery is all along the route of the canal. Great quan-

The Government raised salaries all around June 1, and



YELLOW FEVER WARD



the privilege of living without working. They have been tories of it have rusted to ruin. Other pieces have been it is really making many fine inducements to the men to doing it a long time, and they are expert at it. They kept under sheds and are all right. The Americans have come there and stay there. It is hard work now. After make fewer movements than any people I ever saw. They fixed up a great deal of this old stuff and put it in service, a while it will be easier. The rainy season and yellow have one great virtue—the daily bath. It is a queer The French did a great deal of work, but they no more fever season end in October, and by that time the bath, but we will not stand upon the kind, so long as it took a bite out of that isthmus. Think: It is 48 sion will probably have improved the accommodations and a bath. The native strips once a day and pours a miles across, with mountains in the center and swamps the table.

NEW AND STRANGE THINGS IN AND ABOUT ST. LOUIS

New Catcher's Glove.



may be hurriedly jerked off in case a runner tries for second, and if the catcher can fish the ball out of the sack in time he stands a chance of getting his man. Not much of a chance, but still a chance.

Many Englishmen are wont to pride themselves that England is the home and parent of the mutual benefit friendly society. The claim could scarcely be substantiated. In old Montpellier there still flourishes a mutual benefit society, under the title of St. Faith, which has an unbroken history dating back to about 1220. Statute-books dating to 1603 are still preserved, and they are believed to be reproductions of statutes in force a century or two earlier which were burned during the Civil War of the Sixteenth century. During all these centuries the society has never failed its members in case of sickness, injury or infirmity.

A ST. LOUIS dealer in sporting goods has placed in his show window a new baseball glove which is attracting much attention. It is nothing less than a glove for two hands and the device of an Illinois inventor. He sat in the grandstand and watched the catcher make the ball until something had to be done; whereupon he devised that double glove, with a pocket or sack connecting the two. He offers anybody a dollar that will stuff a ball with it, and in an exhibition to prove its value he stood out and "ate up" the curves of six pitchers working simultaneously. The gloves

The armies of Continental countries will be interested in the above picture, which shows one wagon load of gold worth \$100,000, which was recently shipped from the newly discovered goldfield of Goldfield, in Southwestern Nevada. The outfit illustrates about the only method of hauling ore from the diggings and ship-

ping in provisions, as the mining town is many miles from any railroad. Some of the ore found in Goldfield assays as high as \$1000 to the ton. The claims staked in the new camp have produced \$3,000,000 in a year. Men make \$5 per day working as laborers, but the cost of living is so high that there is little profit in the work. Coal sells at \$90 per

ton and even wood is \$30 a cord. Many deaths occur from mountain pneumonia, a disease which claims 80 per cent of its victims. Nearly 7000 men are now working in and near Goldfield.

The Empire of India extends over a territory larger than the continent of Europe, without Russia.

he patented is that it lends itself readily to formation by the use of mechanically manipulated metal fingers.

It is calculated that 4000 persons make a living in London by beggary and that their average income amounts to over £150,000 a year. Last year 1855 persons were arrested for beggary in the streets, of whom more than 1000 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three months. Many of these objects of charity were found in possession of sums of money and even of bank-books showing very handsome deposits.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is therefore sent to prison for a year. If he has no son then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and somebody has to pay for it.

The village of Scofield, Wis., boasts of a canary farm operated by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Neupert. They are now raising about 1000 birds yearly, and are doing a profitable business. It is a unique occupation, requiring considerable skill, judgment and patience. The Neuperts have been engaged in the business for 40 years.

The sale at Stone, Staffordshire, England, of rare duplicate orchids selected from the Walton Grange collection resulted in some enormous prices being realized. In the case of two orchids the figures were 270 guineas apiece, and others realized as much as 240 guineas and 30 guineas each.

A dinner of big things was recently served by an American farmer. The table was set for 12, and the bill of fare consisted of one 5½-pound potato, one 15-pound cabbage, one 10-pound chicken, one 6-pound turnip, one 2-pound onion and three pies made from a single apple weighing 1½ pounds.

At the opening of the new cathedral in Uganda recently by the Bishop and some fifty European and native clergy, a remarkable offering was presented. This included 1613 rupees, 90,000 shillings, 36 bullocks and cows, 3 goats, 31 fowls and 134 eggs.

Some remarkable operations in dentistry are now being performed in London. One of the most difficult is known as implantation, which consists in fixing

in the mouth a real tooth. A hole is bored in the gum, the tooth being driven and kept in position until the gum hardens and fastens round the tooth. Then there is the inlay process. This consists in a piece of enamel being so minutely fitted into a prepared cavity that it forms a sort of dovetail wedge that is immovable. Another feat is to make a tooth travel. Say a tooth is out of place. By applications of pressure it can be made to move into the desired position.

A photographer of Chicago, U. S. A., claims to have taken the largest photograph in existence. It is a full-length portrait of Dowie, and measures 8 feet by 4 feet. This portrait is not an enlargement, but a genuine original photograph.

The most out-of-the-way village in England is said to be that of Farncum-Pitton. This truly rural spot is over 30 miles from the nearest railway station.

The British Empire is 16 times larger than all the French dominions, and 40 times greater than the German Empire.

In Norway there is a law which prohibits any person from cutting down a tree unless he plants three saplings in its place.

Trading Made Easy.



THE modern tendency to stimulate trade by making it easy is well illustrated in a new use made of postal cards. They are inserted in envelopes, from which they may be torn out by the customer, who fills in the blanks and mails the card in to the house. Upon the opposite page, which is printed upon the thin paper of the magazine, is the company's advertisement.

Tree Houses for Boys

A COUPLE of St. Louis boys have built a tree house which would do credit to the tree dwellers of the Philippines. The picture illustrates the simple but ingenious architecture of this novel playhouse. The boys caught the tree dwelling fever from the little brown men who live in the beautiful tree houses in the Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair. Their house is not so high up as was that of the Filipinos,

ally planned. There was a little story behind this. It seems that tree dwelling in the Philippines, like cliff dwelling in the United States, has become obsolete. Some of the gentlemen in charge of the Philippines exhibition at St. Louis were ticklers for genuineness. They refused to show Filipinos living in tree dwellings when, as a matter of fact, the Filipinos do not live in that way today. They objected upon the



ground that the exhibit would give us a false idea of Filipino life. The single tree dwelling which was built was outside of any of the villages and was exhibited more as a Filipino relic than as anything belonging to the Philippine Islands of today.

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Some remarkable operations in dentistry are now being performed in London. One of the most difficult is known as implantation, which consists in fixing

him into the street; he is to be seen though not heard, if you for that, but you are a worse sportsman than I take you for ever, so do I."

Lord Ernest just as it ceased, Raffles' voice seemed distinctly nearer to me; but in the darkness and the rain, which was now as heavy as hell, I could see nothing clearly. The rain had already extinguished the candle. I heard an oath from Raffles, a laugh from Raffles, and for a second that was all.

Raffles was coming to me, and the other could not even see to fire; that was all I knew in the pitchy interval of invisible rain before the next crash and the next flash.

And then—

This time they came together, and not till my dying hour shall I forget the sight that the lightning lit and the thunder applauded. Raffles was on one of the parapets of the gulf that my footbridge spanned, and in the sudden illumination he stepped across it as one might across a garden path. The width, which I had not noticed, was no longer than the hollow of my hand. Raffles was laughing in my ear; he had the iron railing fast; it was between us, but his foothold was as secure as mine. Lord Ernest Belville, on the contrary, was the fifth of a second late for the light, and half a foot short in his spring. Something struck our plank bridge so hard as to set it quivering like a harp-string; there was half a gash and a son in midair beneath our feet; and then a sound far below that I prefer not to describe. I am not sure that I could hit upon a perfect simile; it is more than enough for me that I can hear it still. And with that sickening sound came the loudest clap of thunder yet, and a great white glare that showed up our enemy's body far below, with one white hand spread like a starfish, but the head of him merely twisted underneath.

"It was his own fault, Bunny. Poor devil! May he and all of us be forgiven; but pull yourself together for your own sake. Well, you can't fall; stay where you are a minute."

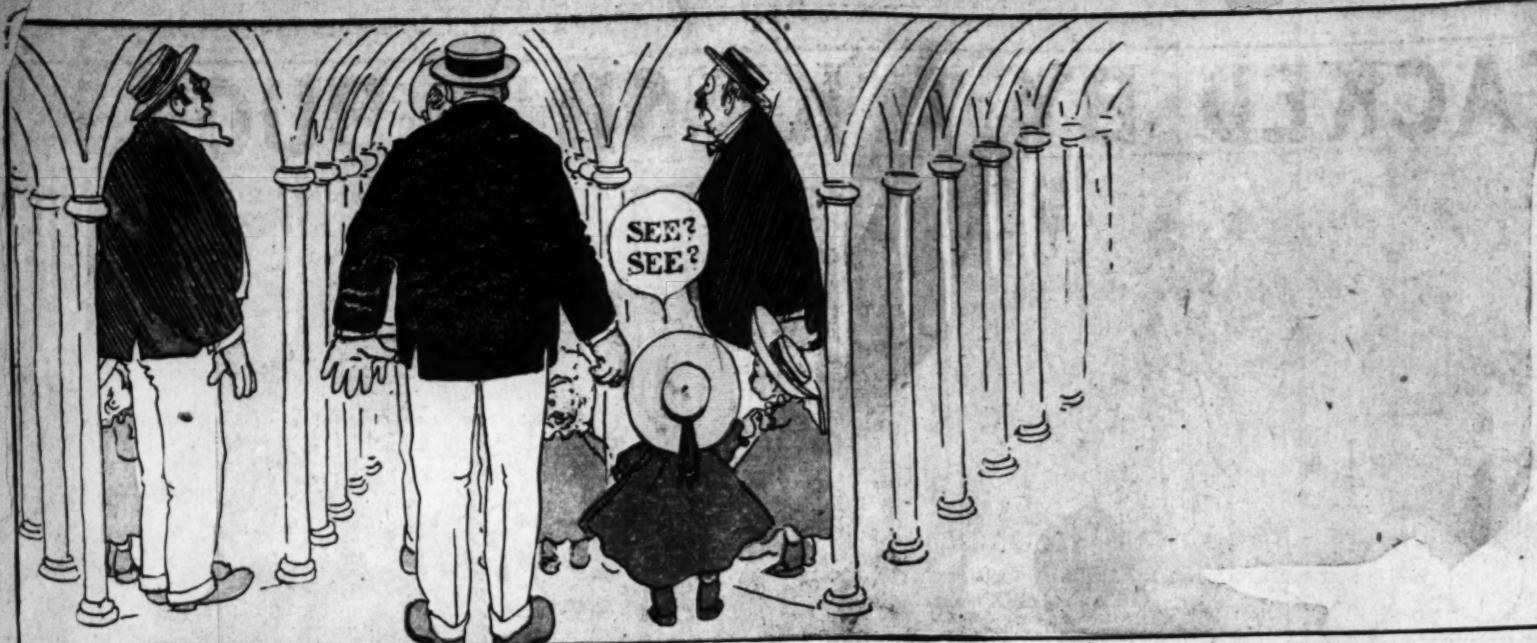
I remember the uproar of the elements while Raffles was gone; no other sound mingled with it; not the opening of a single window, not the uplifting of a single voice. Then came Raffles with soap and water, and the grotto was wheeled from one wrist, as you withdraw a ring for which the finger has grown too large. Of the rest, I only remember shivering till morning in a pitch-dark flat, whose invalid occupier was for once the nurse and I his patient.

And that is the true ending of the episode in which we two set ourselves to catch one of our own kind, albeit in another place I have shirked the whole truth.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE



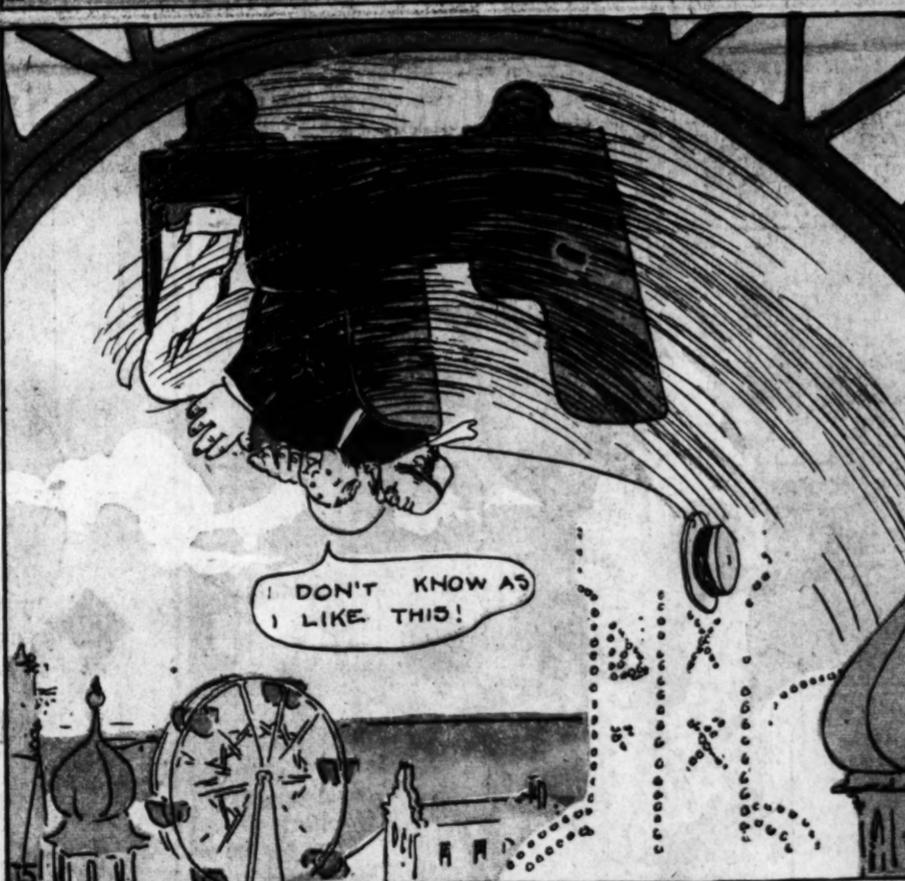
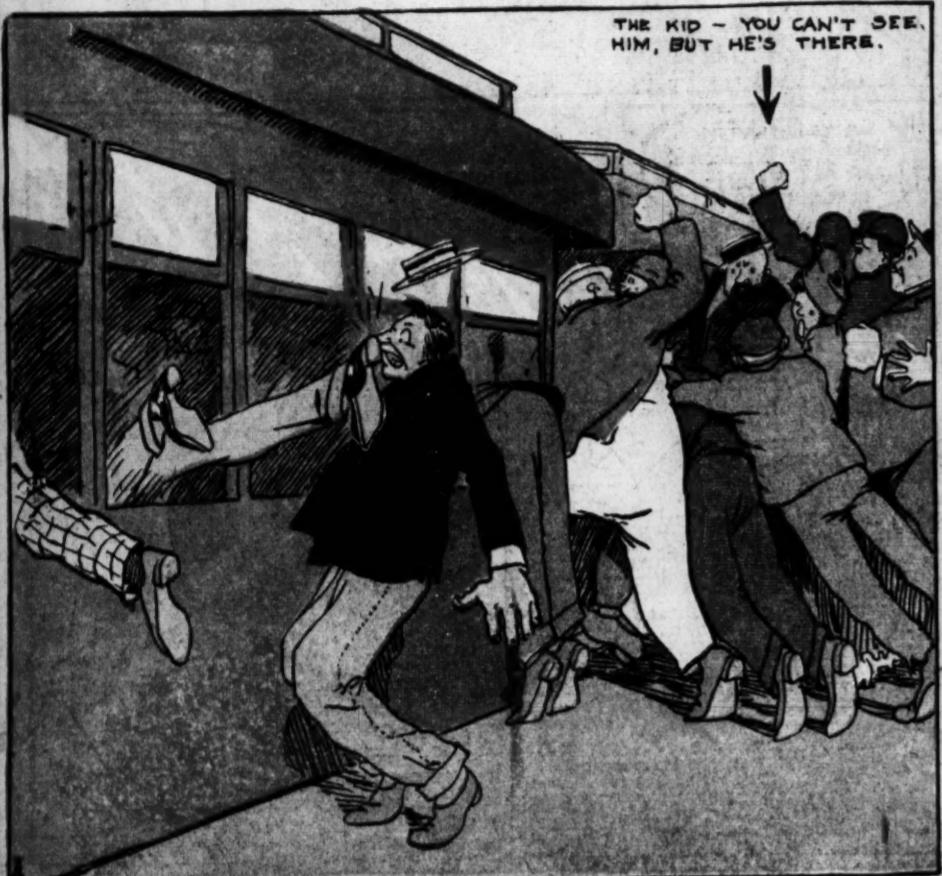


FUNNY SIDE OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY JULY 23 1905

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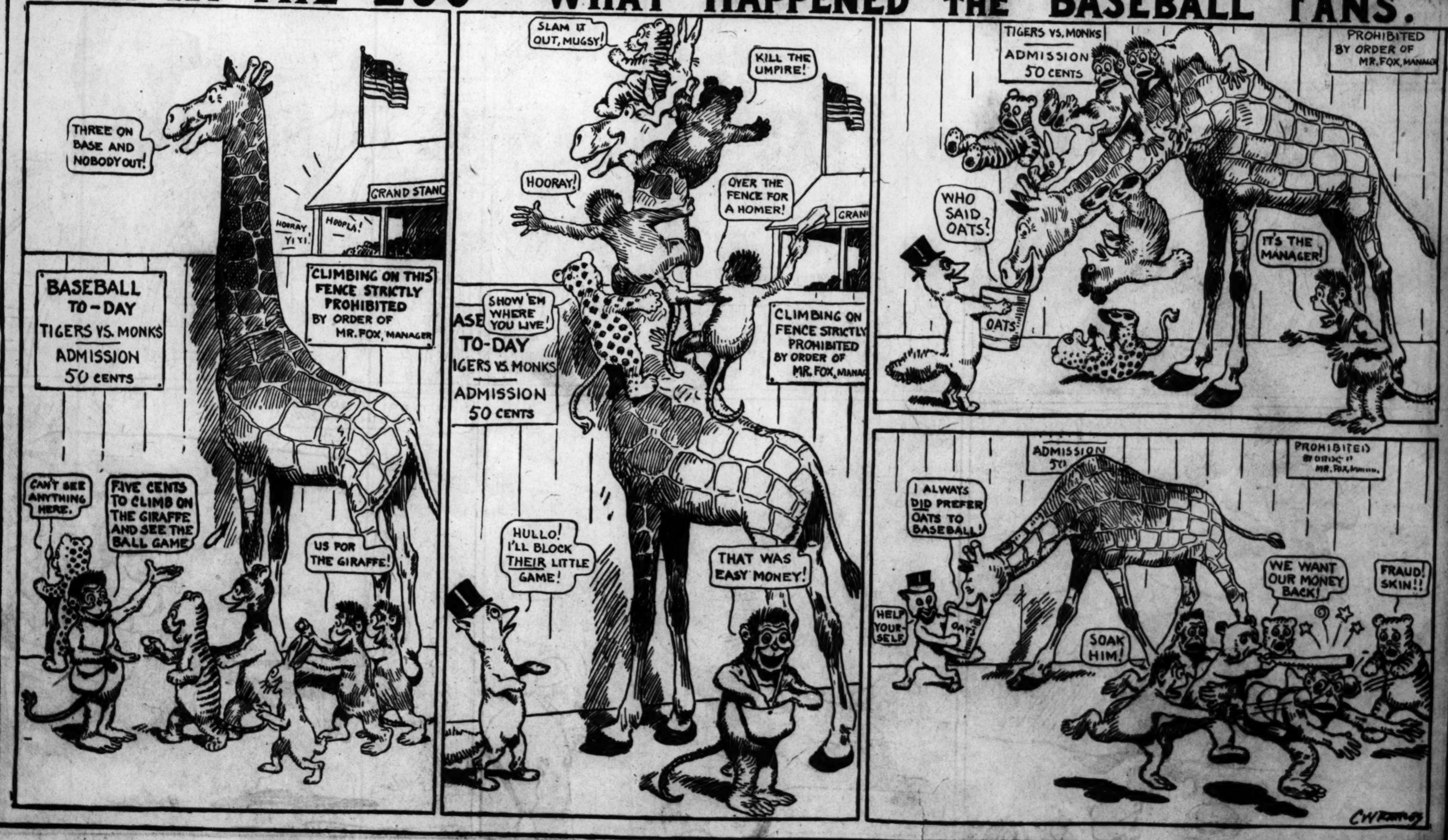
THE KID - HE TAKES POP TO CONEY ISLAND.



THE NEWLYWEDS ATTACKED BY A KISSING BUG.

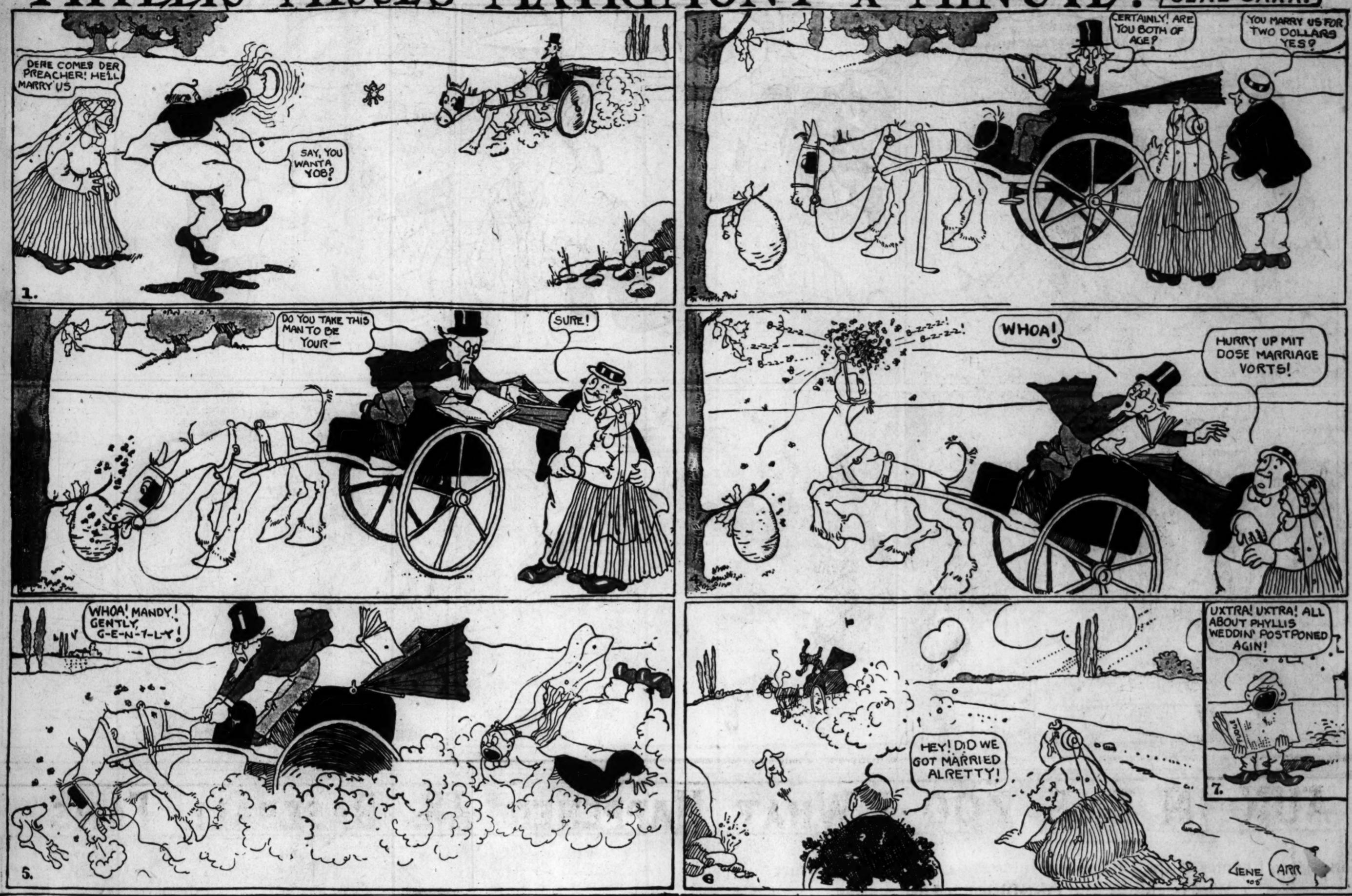


FUN IN THE ZOO - WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BASEBALL FANS.

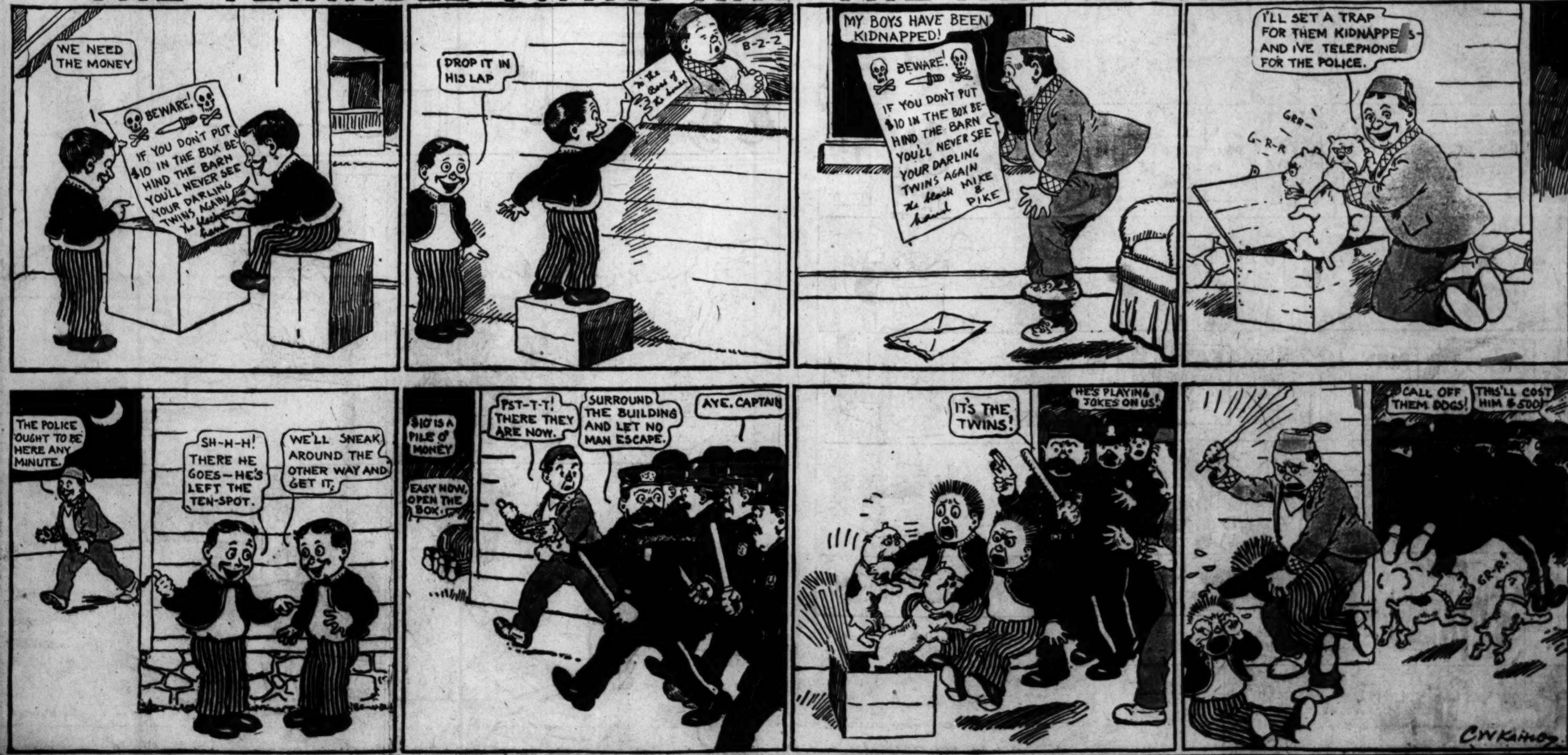


PHYLLIS MISSES MATRIMONY BY A MINUTE.

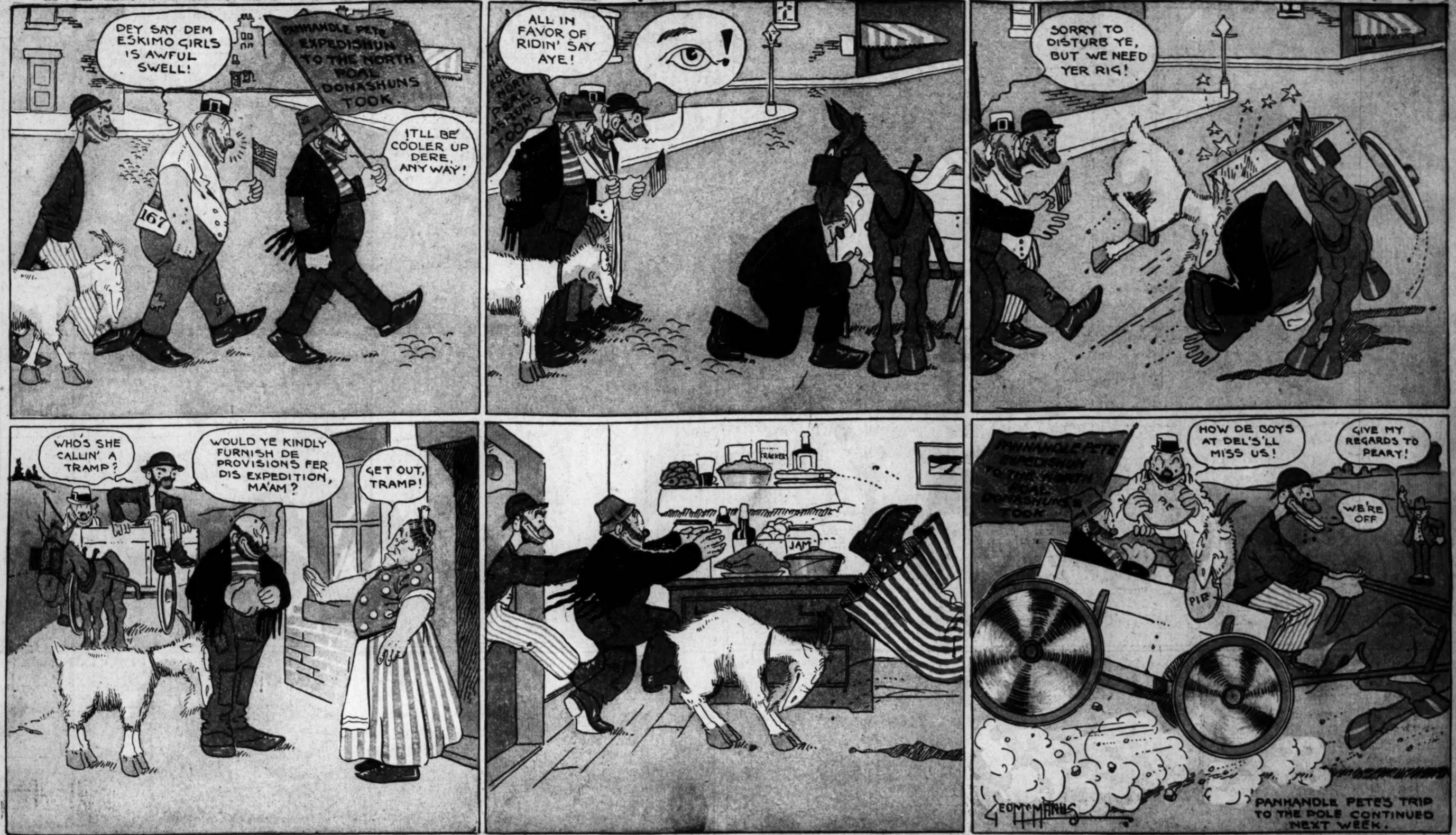
BY GENE CARR.



THE TERRIBLE TWINS AND THE AWFUL KIDNAPPERS.



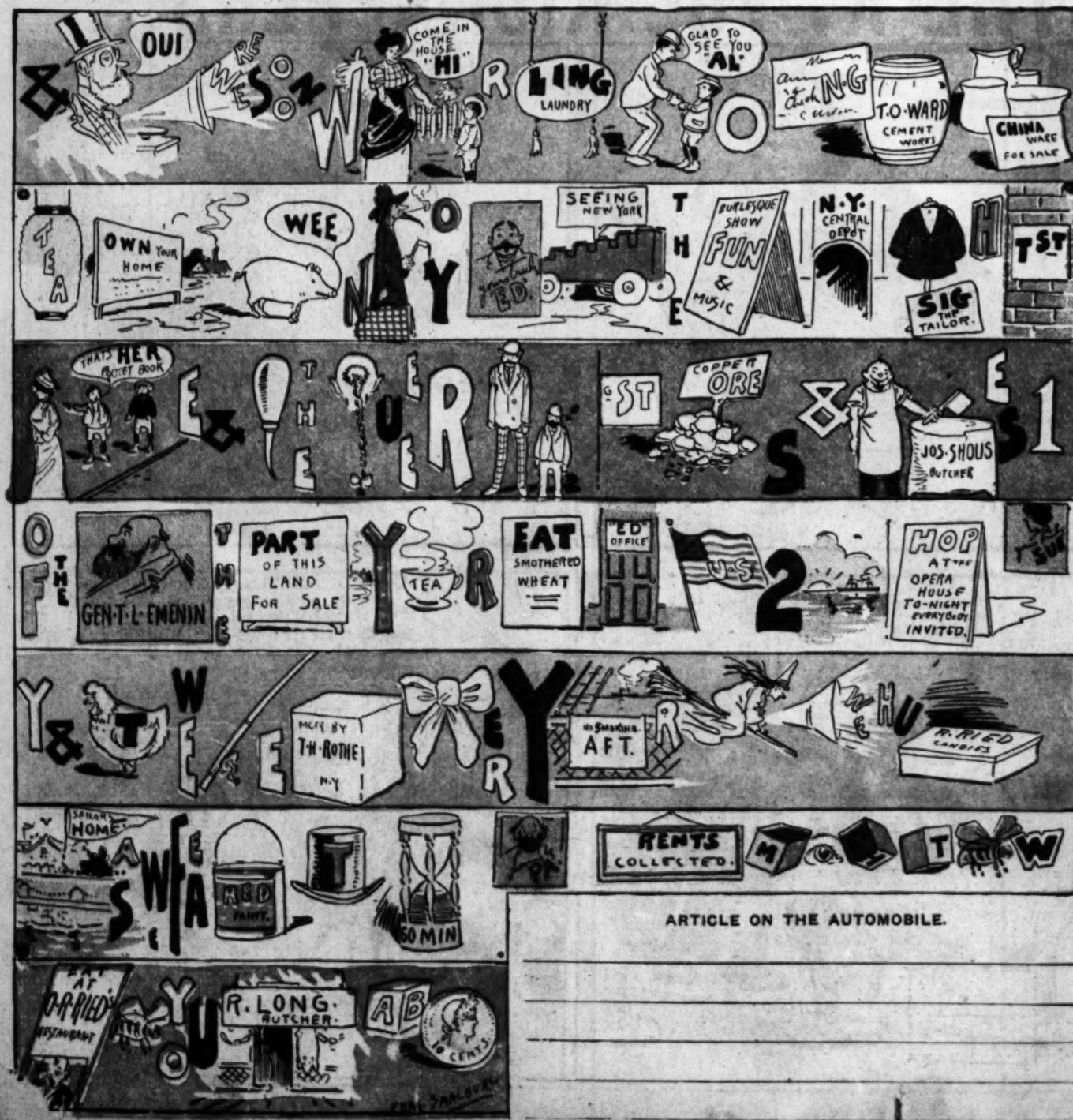
PANHANDLE PETE STARTS FOR THE NORTH POLE.



AUTO RIDE PICTURE PUZZLE.

Concluding Chapter of the Unique and Interesting Narrative in Pictures Which Was Begun in The Post-Dispatch Last Sunday.

WATCH THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH FOR THE ANSWER.



SPRINTY MAKES A RECORD RUN .

